

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

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BULGARIA

Carter Conference Illustrates 'Peak of Unscrupulousness'	C 1
[Shishmanov]	
Bonev Denies Soviet Troops Will Enter Yugoslavia Via Bulgaria	C 1
[Madrid]	
Further Coverage of Visit by Romanian President Ceausescu	C 2
Activities in Ruse	C 2
Hunting Party	C 2
Departure; Airport Ceremonies	C 2
Military, Public Celebrate Soviet Army, Navy Day	C 3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Carter's Policies Serve Election Campaign, Not U.S. Interests	D 1
Husak Briefly Visits Tashkent En Route to Hanoi [RUDE PRAVO 12 Feb]	D 1
Volume of Trade With Vietnam Increasing [LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE 11 Feb]	D 2
Ler Attends Iranian Envoy's Anniversary Reception	D 2
[RUDE PRAVO 12 Feb]	
Briefs: State of Gas Industry	D 2

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Carter Press Conference Reiterates Anti-Soviet Policy [Kaeubler]	E 1
SFRY's Djuranovic Concludes Visit to East Berlin	E 1
Received by Honecker	E 1
Completion of Talks	E 2
Departure for Home	E 2
German-Soviet Commission Meets in Berlin [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 13 Feb]	E 2
Axen Continues Visit to Finland, Holds Talks	E 3
Meeting With Sorsa	E 3
Meeting With Riksdag President	E 3
Talks With Virolainen, Koivisto	E 4
Greek Communist Party Leader Arrives in Berlin	E 4

HUNGARY

NEPSZABADSAG Notes U.S. To Continue Seeking Olympic Boycott	F 1
MAGYAR HIRLAP Outlines Significance of Iranian Revolution	F 1
Soviet Visitors, Greetings Mark Budapest Liberation Anniversary	F 2
Celebrations; Soviet Arrivals	F 2
Greetings From Ustinov	F 3
Meeting Held	F 3
Trade Protocol on Consumer Goods Signed With Romania	F 3
Further Report	F 4
Losonczi Greets Khomeini on Iranian Anniversary	F 4
Puja Congratulates SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach	F 4
Decree Cutting State Representation Expenditure Issued	F 4
Briefs: New PDYR Ambassador	F 4

POLAND

PZPR Central Committee Meets, Elects Officials	G 1
Gierek Reelected	G 1
Politburo, Secretariat Members	G 1
Reportage on Fourth Day of PZPR Congress	G 2
Further Reportage	G 3
Defense Minister Jaruzelski Addresses PZPR Congress	G 3
Gierek Presents State Award to USSR's Rusakov	G 9
Corrections, Variations to Gierek Report to Congress	G 10

ROMANIA

Education Conference Opens 11 Feb; Ceausescu Speaks	H 1
Opening Session, Congress Agenda	H 1
Ceausescu Address [SCINTEIA 12 Feb]	H 1
Joint Communique Issued on Andrei Visit to Austria	H 11
[Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG 14 Feb]	
Foreign Minister Andrei Pays Short Visit to Liechtenstein	H 13
Andrei Discusses Madrid Meeting With Swiss Counterpart	H 14
Ceausescu Returns to Bucharest From Bulgarian Visit	H 14
London Embassy Reception Marks Anniversary of Relations	H 14
Bolivian President Gueiler Receives Ambassador for Talks	H 15
Ambassador to Mexico Received by President Lopez Portillo	H 15
Briefs: Soviet Friendship Meeting; Iranian Embassy Party	H 15

YUGOSLAVIA

Tito's Condition Improves; Stabilizing Measures Taken	I 1
Djuranovic Returns From GDR, Greeted by Cacic	I 1
Foreign Minister Vrhovec Postpones Visit to India [Delhi]	I 1
Popit, LCY Delegation Return Home From PZPR Congress	I 1
Army Convinced of Success Against 'Any Aggressor' [NARODNA ARMIJA]	I 2
Belgrade Assembly Chambers Discuss Defense, Food Supplies	I 2
Admiral Mamula Greets Defense Training Center	I 3
Carter Remarks on Soviet Actions, Yugoslavia Reported	I 4
PEC's Dragan Assesses Economic Talks With Iraq [BORBA 9 Feb]	I 4
Assembly Commissions Discuss Foreign Economic Relations	I 5
SAWPY Conference Adopts Economic Stabilization Program	I 6
YPA Trade Union Organization Views 1980 Tasks	I 7
Slovene Party Officials Discuss Position of Church in Society	I 8
[BORBA 8 Feb]	
Macedonian Islamic Community To Participate in SAWP Actions	I 9
[NOVA MAKEDONIJA 9 Feb]	
Dolanc Discusses Kardelj's Memoirs on Independence Struggle	I 10
[BORBA 12 Feb]	

CARTER CONFERENCE ILLUSTRATES 'PEAK OF UNSCRUPULOUSNESS'

AUL41920 Sofia BTA in English 1900 GMT 14 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, February 14 (BTA observer Dimitur Shishmanov)--President Carter's press conference constitutes a reaffirmation of the aggressive course taken by him against detente and for the consolidation of the hegemonistic objectives of U.S. policy. It can be defined also as a new attempt at exercising pressure on the allies in the Atlantic bloc and brutal interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

The U.S. President declared the whole Persian Gulf as a zone of U.S. interest. He included Afghanistan in this zone. The considerations for this position are only that two-thirds of the petrol exported to the world are produced in this area. It was the President himself to declare this with cynical frankness.

How strange sound the "interests" of the security of the United States when they go as far as the very frontiers of the Soviet Union. How strange is also the concept of the U.S. President about the rights of the United States on the petrol wealth in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf while overlooking the rights of the countries in that area even on the resources in their own territories.

President Carter is stubbornly interfering in and interpreting in a peculiar fashion the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. He assumes the right to determine what kind of government and regime that country should have and what kind of policy it should pursue.

The peak of unscrupulousness with which he wants to impose his views about the regime and policy of Afghanistan is his appeal for military intervention in that country by forces of the Muslim countries under the UN flag. The aim is to do away with the acquisitions of the April revolution and to restore the rule of the feudal lords in Afghanistan.

With his latest press conference the U.S. President once again exercises pressure on the allies in the North Atlantic pact and on many other countries to support the American aggressive policy in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf, the American sanctions and discrimination against the Soviet Union. He expresses dissatisfaction and irritation about the manifestations of independence by some of the Atlantic allies like France.

President Carter's press conference reveals a political mentality whereby the U.S.A. has the right to everything and over everything, while the rights and interests of the others depend on Washington's goodwill.

This, by the way, is the mentality embodied also in the new doctrine of the policy of U.S. imperialism, called the Carter doctrine.

BONEV DENIES SOVIET TROOPS WILL ENTER YUGOSLAVIA VIA BULGARIA

LD142046 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] This evening a parliamentary delegation from Bulgaria arrived in Madrid on an official visit. The delegation is led by National Assembly President Vladimir Bonev and includes the Communications Minister Pando Vanchev. At the airport the Bulgarian delegation was welcomed by a delegation made up of members of parliament from several Spanish parties.

Our colleague Hector Arenas asked the head of the visiting delegation if Bulgaria would allow Soviet troops to pass through Bulgaria to Yugoslavia when Marshal Tito dies, as has been said.

[Begin Bonev recording in Bulgarian with superimposed Spanish translation] With regard to the fabrications which have emerged in the Western press to the effect that the Soviet Union is going to interfere in Yugoslavia through Bulgaria, this is something which perhaps only those inventive people fabricating the story can believe. [end recording]

FURTHER COVERAGE OF VISIT BY ROMANIAN PRESIDENT CEAUSESCU

Activities in Ruse

AU141124 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 14 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu, together with the officials, accompanying them, left for the Voden residence in Razgrad Okrug today. On departing from the town of Ruse, the two party and state leaders were cordially seen off by Petur Petrov, first secretary of the Ruse Okrug Party Committee and by other leaders of this okrug. In the morning, Lyudmila Zhivkova, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the State Culture Committee, and Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee, visited various cultural institutions and sites in Ruse. They visited the newly built exhibition hall, which displays 250 paintings, and also attended a name-giving ceremony for newly born children. They also visited Ruse's youngest citizens in a full-day kindergarten, named after Dr Mara Maleeva.

Hunting Party

AU141621 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 14 Feb 80 AU

[Text] On the second day of his friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today participated in a hunting party organized in the (Irisiad) reservation, at the invitation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Departure; Airport Ceremonies

AU141934 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 14 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Our correspondent Ivan Bonev reports: The friendly visit to Bulgaria of Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu has ended. The visit took place at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman.

The following persons came to the Voden airport, decorated with the two countries' flags and the portraits of the two countries' first leaders, in order to see the guests off: Comrade Todor Zhivkov; Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova; Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of State Planning Committee; Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Niko Yakhiel, aide to the BCP Central Committee first secretary; Khristofor Ivanov, BCP Razgrad Okrug Committee first secretary; and other officials.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova cordially saw the high guests off. In addition to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, the following persons departed: Nicolae Constantin, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, first deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Stefan Birlea, director of the Cabinet of the RCP secretary general; and Constantin Mitea, adviser to the RCP secretary general and Romanian president.

The friendly visit to our country by Comrade Ceausescu is a new confirmation of the ascending development of good neighborliness and friendship between the two countries and between the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples.

MILITARY, PUBLIC CELEBRATE SOVIET ARMY, NAVY DAY

AU141028 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 12 Feb 80 p 3 AU

[Report by Lt Col Milan Bonev and Nikolay Andreev]

[Excerpt] A film festival under the title "Watching Over Peace" and a photographic exhibition devoted to the 62d anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy opened at the Soviet science and culture home in Sofia yesterday.

Col Gen Velko Palin, head of the BCP Military-Administrative Department, Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Bulgarian People's Army general staff were among those present at the celebration of this occasion. Deputy ministers of national defense, deputy heads of the main political administration of the People's Army also attended. Among those present was also Col Gen Zakhari Zakhariyev, deputy chairman of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship. Many generals, officers and citizens attended, as well as the military attaches of the socialist countries' embassies.

Col Valeriy Dzanagov, Soviet military, navy and air attache accredited to Bulgaria, delivered a speech. Describing the combat progress of the Soviet Armed Forces he stressed that the communist party has created a new kind of army, an army of workers and peasants, an army of open class character, an army of soldiers originating from the people and serving the people. Since its very creation to the present day the Soviet Army has been glorified by the figurative arts, by literature and other arts, which have eternalized its glorious deeds in defending the motherland and in liberating other peoples from the Hitler-fascist slavery throughout the great fatherland war. The Soviet Armed Forces are developing an intense combat and political training in honor of the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the defeat of fascist Germany. The Soviet Army together with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact member-countries are reliably protecting the achievements of socialism and peace.

The documentary films "They Defended the Motherland" and "We Serve in the Marines" and the newsreel "Soviet Soldier" were shown at the opening of the "Watching Over Peace" film festival last night.

The visitors inspected the interesting photographic material representing the combat development of the invincible Soviet Army since its very beginning to the present day.

II. 15 Feb 80

C Z E C H O S L O V A K I A

D 1

CARTER'S POLICIES SERVE ELECTION CAMPAIGN, NOT U.S. INTERESTS

LD141857 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] At a press conference last night, U.S. President Carter again tried to justify his doctrine concerning a possible U.S. military intervention in the Persian Gulf and hostile actions of the U.S. administration **against** the Soviet Union. Jimmy Carter again accused the Soviet Union of an alleged invasion in Afghanistan and of increasing its military budget to try to support his plans of increasing the U.S. military budget by 5 percent annually and the compulsory registration of young Americans of both sexes for military service. Carter again repeated his ultimatum conditioning the participation of U.S. sportsmen in the Moscow Olympics by Soviet troops withdrawing from Afghanistan by 20th February.

As expected, the press conference has meant no change in the political line of the White House. Apart from repeating the U.S. claims in the Persian Gulf and baseless accusations against the Soviet Union, President Carter indirectly stressed two interesting facts. The first one is that the Afghan events have been only a pretext for the current anti-Soviet course in Washington. President Carter said in fact that the United States would boycott the Moscow games even if the Soviet Union withdraws its troops from Afghanistan by 24th May, which is the last day for applying for the games. The other fact concerns the presidential elections. President Carter said that he was determined to carry on his campaign from the White House, as his constant presence in Washington was required by the political situation. This (?move is) meant to persuade people about his own indispensability, is obviously to give Carter an advantage over the other candidates. Consequently, the hard line policy of President Carter, which has been the sole reason for the increase of international tension, serves rather himself than the American people.

HUSAK BRIEFLY VISITS TASHKENT EN ROUTE TO HANOI

AU141136 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Feb 80 p 1 AU

[Zdenek Horeni report]

[Excerpt] Tashkent--A Stopover En Route to Hanoi

In the evening of 11 February the IL-62 airplane flying from Prague to Hanoi, with the Czechoslovak party-state delegation on board, made a stopover in Tashkent, the capital of the Uzbek SSR. About one half of the long journey, which takes about 13-14 hours even with this air giant was thus behind us.

Comrade Gustav Husak and our other representatives were welcomed on Soviet soil by Sharaf Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, and other officials. After a short stay they set out on the second half of the journey.

VOLUME OF TRADE WITH VIETNAM INCREASING

AU131230 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 11 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Excerpt] Under the terms of the relevant agreements, the volume of this year's Czechoslovak exports to Vietnam is to amount to R93 million, and of imports from Vietnam to R63 million. In the 1976-80 period, the overall turnover of the goods exchange--compared with the preceding 5-year plan--will increase more than 80 percent. As regards its structure, apart from the assistance provided in the construction of capital investment projects (such as, for example, a timber-processing combine in Cao Duong, a footwear factory in Haiphong, a ball bearing plant in Dong Anh and others), we export, in particular, engineering installations to Vietnam. Vietnam highly values our diesel engines, machine tools, agricultural machinery, excavators, tractors and so forth. Machinery and installations make up 70 percent of the overall exports, ferrous metallurgy 19 percent, foodstuffs 1-2 percent and consumer goods about 10 percent.

Vietnam has been delivering to us--among other things--work clothing, sports and beach footwear, jute, tea, coffee, certain special types of wood and a number of valuable raw materials such as zinc, tin, lead, rubber and anthracite. It has been said many times already that as the development of Vietnam's socialist construction continues, this will create further opportunities for the development of economic cooperation, especially now that Socialist Vietnam has become member of the CEMA.

Czechoslovakia will continue to actively participate in the training of Vietnamese experts.

LER ATTENDS IRANIAN ENVOY'S ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

AU141139 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[From the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] CTK--On Monday [11 February] Yahya Mo'tamed-Vaziri, the Iranian ambassador to the CSSR, gave a cocktail party on the occasion of the first anniversary of the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Dalibor Hanes, deputy chairman of the federal assembly, Leopold Ler, CSSR minister of finance, Jozef Nalepka, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other representatives of our political and public life came to congratulate him. Members of the Prague diplomatic corps were also present.

BRIEFS

STATE OF GAS INDUSTRY--The improved organization of repairs in the North Moravian gas works facilities in 1980 will yield us a further 1.5 million cubic meters of illuminating gas, or 750 tons of standard fuel; the factor complicating this is the critical shortage of spare parts produced by the CKD Praha plant. Work on a new underground natural gas reservoir with a daily output of 2 million cubic meters will start this year in the Pribor area; last year the existing reservoir stored more than 56 million cubic meters of natural gas. It is currently delivering roughly 150,000 cubic meters daily, and is capable of delivering up to 300,000 cubic meters. Next summer we will store there a further 30 million cubic meters of Soviet natural gas. Work will start next year also on a long-distance natural gas pipeline in the Sternberk area, to replace the low-capacity illuminating gas pipeline. A new high-pressure gas relay station for covering natural gas needs in the Ostrava area will be commissioned in the seventh and eighth 5-year plan. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Feb 80 p 5 AU]

CARTER PRESS CONFERENCE REITERATES ANTI-SOVIET POLICY

DW142038 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1852 GMT 14 Feb 80 DW

[Horst Kaeubler dispatch]

[Text] Washington--At a press conference in Washington, the U.S. President once again advocated the policy of aggravating relations with the Soviet Union. Although he had to admit that the hardening of the U.S. foreign policy line is eliciting differences among the NATO partners, this press conference made it plain that the course of the United States, which is aimed at undermining detente, constitutes a long-term orientation. For the first time, the U.S. President conceded that he has pursued the policy of increasing armament expenditures from the beginning of his term in office, although he had promised exactly the opposite in his election campaign.

The press conference took place at the time when the International Olympic Committee came out in Lake Placid against the U.S. plan to boycott the Olympic games in Moscow. Irrespective of this serious foreign policy defeat of the United States, Washington intends to prevent U.S. athletes from participating in the Moscow games.

A dangerous tone was set by the press conference with regard to the Middle East. Carter declared the oil region of the Persian Gulf a sphere of interest of the United States that must be militarily secured by Washington.

The reason why the U.S. President addressed the public at this time is that more and more voices in his own country are warning against a U.S. foreign policy which is composed of fateful misjudgements.

SFRY'S DJURANOVIC CONCLUDES VISIT TO EAST BERLIN

Received by Honecker

LD141618 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1515 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council received the chairman of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY, Veselin Djuranovic, on Thursday morning [14 February] in the Central Committee Building for a friendly discussion.

During the discussion Erich Honecker praised the development of relations between the SED and the LCY, and the GDR and the SFRY. This corresponds with the spirit and results of his meeting with Josip Broz Tito during the visit of a GDR party-state delegation to Yugoslavia in January 1977. The commitments made then are being steadily fulfilled.

Relations between the SED and the LCY--which are developing well--have determined our countries' cooperation in all fields and at all levels. The GDR will continue to do all it can to develop mutually advantageous political, economic, scientific-technological and cultural contacts. This lies in the interests of the peoples of both countries, and of peace and socialism.

Erich Honecker inquired about Josip Broz Tito's health and asked Veselin Djuranovic to convey his best wishes to Josip Broz Tito.

The Yugoslav guest stressed that the SFRY was interested in a further expansion of relations with the GDR. During the meeting the two sides discussed current international developments. They stressed the necessity of standing up resolutely for a continuation of the process of detente, ending the arms race and effective disarmament measures and contributing actively to the defense of peace. In view of the noticeable exacerbation of the international situation due to the forces hostile to detente, it is becoming increasingly clear that securing peace is the key problem for all mankind.

Present at the meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, were Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo as well as the ambassadors of the two states, Djuro Jovic and Prof Gerhard Hahn.

Completion of Talks

LD141542 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1518 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--The talks between Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Veselin Djuranovic, chairman of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY, and the persons accompanying them were continued and successfully concluded today with a friendly exchange of views. They served in particular the further development of bilateral relations and the seepening of cooperation. A communique was agreed on the results of the official friendship visit by the Yugoslav head of government to the GDR.

Veselin Djuranovic, chairman of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, and the persons accompanying him will leave for home in the course of the afternoon.

Departure for Home

LD141724 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1701 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Veselin Djuranovic, chairman of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, ended his official friendship visit to the GDR this afternoon and left for home. He was cordially seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, at whose invitation he had come.

GERMAN-SOVIET COMMISSION MEETS IN BERLIN

AU141040 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin, ADN--A meeting of a joint German-Soviet commission took place on Tuesday [12 February] in Berlin. It was chaired by Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister for foreign affairs.

The Soviet side was headed by Petr Abrasimov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR in the GDR.

The commission meeting was attended by Lt Gen Joachim Goldbach, representative of the minister for national defense; Helmut Sandig, deputy GDR finance minister; Helmut Ziebart, council member and department chief in the GDR Ministry for Foreign Affairs; General of the Army Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, supreme commander of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; Gorald Gorinovich, charge d'affaires of the USSR Embassy in the GDR; and other official representatives.

The meeting, which discussed questions of mutual interest, showed complete agreement and took place in the spirit of the unbreakable and fraternal friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the USSR.

AXEN CONTINUES VISIT TO FINLAND, HOLDS TALKS

Meeting With Sorsa

LD141124 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1718 GMT 13 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] Helsinki--Official talks began in Helsinki today between an SED Central Committee delegation led by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and a delegation of the Finnish Social Democratic Party Executive led by party Chairman Kalevi Sorsa. Hermann Axen conveyed greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, for which Kalevi Sorsa expressed his thanks and asked him to convey his greetings to Erich Honecker.

Views were exchanged in a friendly and frank atmosphere on the international situation, the policy of the two parties in the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament as well as on development in both countries. Kalevi Sorsa and Hermann Axen stressed the need for increased efforts on the part of widespread forces in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act in order to secure political detente and consolidate it with effective disarmament measures. They endorsed the will for constructive cooperation between the two parties in the interests of peace and social progress.

On behalf of the Finnish Social Democratic Party leadership, party council Chairman Johannes Koikkalainen gave a dinner yesterday evening in honor of the SED delegation.

This morning, the SED delegation met Pekka Oivio, chairman of the Central Organization of Finnish Trade Unions, and other representatives of the trade union leadership.

Meeting With Riksdag President

LD141126 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1012 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Helsinki--SED Politburo Member Hermann Axen was received today by the Finnish Riksdag President Dr Johannes Virolainen. The chairman of the GDR People's Chamber's Foreign Affairs Committee conveyed greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and from People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann.

The discussion between the two politicians centered on the good relations between Finland and the GDR and on the current international situation. The need was stressed in this respect for securing detente in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act and stabilizing it through disarmament steps.

Axen is in Helsinki at the head of an SED delegation for talks with the Finnish Social Democratic Party.

Talks With Virolainen, Koivisto

LD142311 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1907 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Helsinki--The delegation of the Central Committee of the SED, led by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the SED, which is presently in Helsinki for official talks with the Finnish Social Democratic Party [SDP] had meetings on Thursday [14 February] with high-ranking public figures. At the center were Hermann Axen's meetings with Riksdag President Dr Johannes Virolainen and Prime Minister Dr Mauno Koivisto, while delegation members continued the official talks begun the previous day with SDP representatives.

Dr Johannes Virolainen expressed his respect for Erich Honecker, GDR Council of State chairman and general secretary of the Central Committee of the SED. The talks held with him in Berlin--visited recently by Dr Virolainen with a Finnish parliamentary delegation--were very fruitful. The main topics of the meeting in the Finnish capital were the struggle to secure peace in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act and political detente.

The common interests and the views of the GDR and Finland on basic questions of securing peace have proved to be a stable basis for the effective development of bilateral relations between the two states, corresponding to the spirit and letter of the Helsinki Final Act. This was the appraisal reached by Hermann Axen and Finnish Prime Minister Dr Mauno Koivisto during an exchange of views on issues of mutual interest.

Axen stressed the GDR's view that measures for military detente are urgently needed. In the face of the complication of the international situation caused by forces hostile to detente and expressed with serious consequences for European security in the NATO missile decision of 12 December 1979, the GDR along with its allies, will do everything to consolidate security in Europe and intensify the struggle for peace and disarmament.

Dr Koivisto expressed his government's deep concern at the threatening new round of the arms race and the increase in international tensions. He paid tribute to the GDR's achievements in various fields and the exemplary nature of the good level of all-round relations between the GDR and Finland.

The importance of advantageous economic relations was emphasized in the discussion. The talks passed off in an open and harmonious atmosphere.

During the morning Hermann Axen had a friendly talk with Social Democratic Riksdag deputies, including the first deputy chairman of the SDP parliamentary group, Mrs Tellervo-Maria Koivisto.

GREEK COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER ARRIVES IN BERLIN

LD142300 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0800 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Kharilaos Florakis, the secretary general of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee, arrived in Berlin this morning. He was invited to visit the GDR by the SED Central Committee. Florakis was cordially welcomed at Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport by SED Politburo member Joachim Hermann.

NEPSZABADSAG NOTES U.S. TO CONTINUE SEEKING OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

LD141224 Budapest MTI in English 1040 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 14 (MTI)--"We say the Olympiad is a matter of sport and not politics. It is, of course, understood that this big game could never break away from daily political realities; the outside conditions have affected it to lesser or greater extent, sometimes in a positive and sometimes in a negative direction," reads the editorial in Thursday's NEPSZABADSAG, the central paper of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, commenting on the decision of the International Olympic Committee concerning America's boycott appeal.

"If yet there is any political content to be associated with sports rivalry, it is this: The games have become a common holiday of the world. Through the television they give collective pleasure to hundreds of millions. They express the human desire of belonging together--even though for a week--in a world ridden with conflicts," says the editorial.

"It is now the United States which, in an attack of the Olympic principle of peace, seeks to make the international meeting of sportsmen a subject of political and even world political nature. The U.S. administration presented to NOB [expansion unknown] its previously launched appeal to move the summer games from Moscow. The speech that Secretary of State Vance delivered at the opening of the NOB session has no parallel in the history of sports games, just as much as the threat of the deputy White House spokesman that if NOB rejects the boycott, 'the USA will shatter the idea of the Olympic movement'."

"NOB responded to the challenge the way as an international body concerned for the future of the games should," observes the editorial. "The Olympics must not be a political device directed against the idea of the Olympic movement. All the participants of the session, representing 73 states, agreed that the summer games should be organized in Moscow as scheduled."

"The NOB statement at the session concerned nothing but sport. The U.S. Government has nobody to blame but itself for being compelled to register this sport decision as a political failure....NOB said no to the American suggestion. What happened should be neither under nor overestimated. The American action suffered its first spectacular defeat in the sport arena. The U.S. efforts to force out a decision appealing to it are known to all. Therefore the NOB resolution is not to be underrated. On the other hand, Washington obviously has not given up its fight against the Moscow Olympics. Now it will exert pressure on the world's governments to prevent the national Olympic committees from carrying out the Lake Placid decision, and there are governments which--like those of London and Bonn--succumb to the pressure," concludes the NEPSZABADSAG editorial.

MAGYAR HIRLAP OUTLINES SIGNIFICANCE OF IRANIAN REVOLUTION

LD121140 Budapest MTI in English 1022 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 12 (MTI)--"It is already indisputable: The victory of the Iranian revolution has considerably modified--and with a unanimously anti-imperialist foretold--the power relations of the Middle East, and brought changes in the internal life of the country which for the most part cannot be turned back," emphasizes MAGYAR HIRLAP in its Tuesday issue, which on the occasion of the first anniversary of the victory of the Islamic revolution comments on the development of Iran in the past period in an article entitled "On the Threshold of Consolidation."

The Budapest paper, referring to the international significance of the Iranian Islamic revolution's victory, points out:

"It is of great significance itself that the new Iran terminated its previous humiliating and dangerous status of being the gendarme of America in the Persian Gulf and tore away the threats of dependence connecting it to the USA. It logically followed from this that it liquidated the American bases which served for spying against the Soviet Union and asked the American specialists to leave the country, and pledged itself to the policy of non-alignment. It is, however, important to stress the positive charge of this latter, because instead of the shoreless [as received] neutrality Iran carries on a consistently anti-imperialist foreign policy committed to the national liberation movements--among them the Palestinian Arabs."

The Budapest paper qualifies the victory one year ago of the Iranian people as a national democratic revolution and notes: "An important characteristic feature of it is, however, that it took place under the flag of the Islamic religion living its renaissance, and the Shi'a church which plays a dominant role in Iran, and is developing since then under its leadership."

MAGYAR HIRLAP has the opinion that although the social-economic changes which have taken place in the one year are not as apparent as those in the field of foreign politics, they are none the less significant. The Budapest paper refers to the positive economic measures effected by the new Iranian leadership, then points out:

"Progress has been made in the field of democratization of public life and in the institutionalization of the new order. Accepting the risk that the still existing forces of counter-revolution will abuse the possibilities provided by the democratic liberties, the free activity of the political parties, among them the Tudeh Party gathering the Iranian communists, was allowed with small restrictions. It is not surprising that the polarization of the political forces which were originally united in the overthrowing of the monarchy has emerged. Furthermore that is also not surprising that at times the relations with the nationalities (Kurds, Azerbaijanis, Turkomen) demanding their autonomy has become tense--and for the time being disorderly.

"...At present the threat on the part of the United States manifest on the pretext of the Tehran hostage affair concerns the most the new leaders of Iran. According to Tehran the USA, in keeping its own strategic interests in view, tries to make use of this affair to strengthen its military presence in the area of the Persian Gulf. Meanwhile Washington endeavours--and the manifestations of certain Iranian leaders criticizing the Soviet assistance provided for Afghanistan also encourage it for this--to distract the attention of Tehran to some other area, the alleged Soviet threat. They do this with no great success....," writes the Budapest paper.

SOVIET VISITORS, GREETINGS MARK BUDAPEST LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

Celebrations; Soviet Arrivals

LD131115 Budapest MTI in English 0607 GMT 13 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] Budapest, February 12 (MTI)--The Budapest Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and the Budapest Metropolitan Council held a jubilee celebration on Tuesday evening at the Vigszinhaz Theatre, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Budapest.

The celebration was attended by Karoly Nemeth, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP and secretary of the Central Committee; Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council; Army General Lajos Czinege, minister of defence; and Istvan Roska, deputy foreign minister, who took their place in the Presidium.

Leonid Borisov, secretary of the Moscow Committee of the CPSU and leader of the Soviet delegation which arrived in Hungary for the Budapest celebrations; Nikolay Sivolnuy, locksmith of the Zil factory and member of the delegation, who participated in the liberation of the Hungarian capital in 1945; as well as Colonel-General Vladimir Sivenok, commander of the Soviet south army group temporarily stationed in Hungary; lieutenant general Feodor Ishchenko; and Vladimir Pavlov, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Budapest, were also members of the Presidium.

Greetings From Ustinov

LD131154 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 1000 GMT 13 Feb 80 LD

[Summary] Wreath-laying ceremonies will be held in Budapest today to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the liberation of the capital.

"On the festive occasion Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, has sent a greetings telegram to Lajos Czinege, Hungarian minister of defense. The telegram emphasizes among others that the successful conclusion of the maneuvers of the Soviet Army at Budapest was an important step in the total liberation of Hungary from the fascist occupation and in creating its national independence and sovereignty."

Meeting Held

LD141052 Budapest MTI in English 1805 GMT 13 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 13 (MTI)--Imre Gyori, secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, received on Wednesday Leonid Borisov, secretary of the Moscow Committee of the CPSU, who is participating at the ceremonies honouring the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Budapest at the head of a delegation.

The meeting, held in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, was attended by Vladimir Pavlov, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Hungary, and Laszlo Bozso, secretary of the Budapest Committee of the HSWP.

TRADE PROTOCOL ON CONSUMER GOODS SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

LD141128 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 13 Feb 80 LD

[Text] This year we will purchase consumer goods from Romania worth 1 billion forints. They will include furniture, household and cosmetic chemicals, and door and window frames. In exchange we will deliver a comparable quantity of electric appliances, cosmetics, sporting goods and toys. The internal trade protocol on consumer goods exchange was signed in Budapest today.

Further Report

ID150010 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Romanian-Hungarian exchange of consumer goods will expand this year at a rate faster than that of general growth in foreign trade. This, among other things, is contained in this year's goods exchange protocol, which was signed in Budapest. Hungarian enterprises will purchase more furniture, gas stoves, sedans and canned fruit and vegetables than last year. Mutual machine supplies will constitute more than half of total foreign trade. Hungary will export Raba motors, rear axels, machines for the food industry and agriculture, as well as floating cranes. Romania will deliver freight cars, engines and trucks.

LOSONCZI GREETES KHOMEYNI ON IRANIAN ANNIVERSARY

ID102219 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 10 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 9 (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, has addressed a message of greetings to Ruhollah Mosavi Ayatollah Khomeyni and Abolhasan Bani-Sadr on the first anniversary of the victory of the Iranian Islamic revolution.

PUJA CONGRATULATES SRV FOREIGN MINISTER NGUYEN CO THACH

ID131106 Budapest MTI in English 0606 GMT 13 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 12 (MTI)--Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja expressed his good wishes in a telegram to Nguyen Co Thach, member of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party, on occasion of his appointment as the foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

DECREE CUTTING STATE REPRESENTATION EXPENDITURE ISSUED

ID121830 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 12 (MTI)--In keeping with the government's general austerity measures, the finance minister has issued a decree regarding cut in representation expenses. The measure requires state-financed institutions, enterprises and other organizations to slash their representation expenses by 25 per cent as compared to 1978. The decree, published also in an official gazette, is aimed at the implementation of rational stipulations regarding a more circumspect management of state and other public funds and austerity. Its execution calls for greater responsibility and exemplary behaviour on the part of leaders.

BRIEFS

NEW PDRY AMBASSADOR--Budapest, February 11 (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, received Monday in Budapest Ahmad 'Abduh Rajih, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, new ambassador to Hungary of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, who presented his credentials. Present at the presentation of credentials was deputy foreign minister Robert Garai. [Text]
[Budapest MTI in English 1749 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD]

II. 15 Feb 80

P O L A N D

G 1

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS, ELECTS OFFICIALS

Gierek Reelected

LD151150 Warsaw PAP in English 1030 GMT 15 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Feb, PAP--The 1st plenary meeting of the newly elected PUWP CC was held during a break in the debates of the 8th PUWP Congress.

The debates were opened by Gerard Gabrys, a member of the PUWP CC and miner from the "Barbara Chorzov" mine. He proposed that the PUWP CC elect Edward Gierek the PUWP CC first secretary.

Unusually warmly and cordially the participants in the congress accepted Edward Gierek's candidacy, expressing their full unanimity in the voting.

Edward Gierek took over the chairmanship of the debates. The PUWP CC first secretary thanked for entrusting him with this honourable and responsible function.

Next, Edward Gierek presented the candidacies for the Political Bureau and the PUWP CC Secretariat.

Politburo, Secretariat Members

LD151154 Warsaw PAP in English 1055 GMT 15 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Feb PAP--The following were elected members of the Political Bureau of the PUWP CC at the 1st plenary meeting of the new CC: Edward Gierek, Edward Babiuch, Zdzislaw Grudzien, Henryk Jablonski, Mieczyslaw Jagielski, Wojciech Jaruzelski, Stanislaw Kania, Alojzy Karkoszka, Stanislaw Kowalczyk, Wladyslaw Kruczek, Jerzy Lukaszewicz, Jan Snydlak, Andrzej Werblan, Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk.

The following were elected alternate members of the Political Bureau of the PUWP CC:

Kazimierz Darcikowski, Jozef Pinkowski, Tadeusz Pyka, Emil Wojtaszek, Zdzislaw Zandarowski.

The Secretariat of the PUWP CC is composed of:

Edward Gierek--first secretary of the PUWP CC; Stanislaw Kania, Jerzy Lukaszewicz, Josef Pinkowski, Jerzy Waszczuk, Andrzej Werblan, Andrezej Zabinski, Zdzislaw Zandarowski--secretaries of the PUWP CC.

Zdzislaw Kurowski, Zbigniew Zielinski--members of the CC Secretariat.

REPORTAGE ON FOURTH DAY OF PZPR CONGRESS

LD141434 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] At 0830 today the Eighth PZPR Congress resumed plenary debates under the chairmanship of Krzysztof Trebaczkiewicz, deputy member of the Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of the Federation of Socialist Unions of Polish Youth.

Yesterday 677 people took part in the discussion on the Central Committee report and on the program report of the Politburo held in 18 program teams, and proposals were made in writing by 884 delegates. This morning discussion continues: The first to speak was Ludwik Drozd, member of the Central Committee, first secretary of the Wroclaw Voivodship Party Committee, followed by Mieczyslaw Jedraszek, fishing fleet captain from the GRYF fishing enterprise in Szczecin.

Zofia Grzebisz-Knowicka, first secretary of the Siedlce Voivodship Party Committee, spoke about the socioeconomic achievements of Siedlce region and about the consolidation of the voivodship party organization.

Pawel Kuklinski, director of Szczawnica-Kroscienko spa, spoke about the need for optimal and rational use of the rehabilitation and recreation base in Poland; his point was that outside the season most enterprise recreation centers are not used.

Prof Witold Nowacki, president of the Polish Academy of Sciences, said that Polish scientists will respond with creative work to the call of the present age. Polish science comes to the congress with great achievements, and is prepared to solve the tasks of the future. This is the result of scientific policy of the past decade. The speaker then presented the most important tasks of Polish science in the eighties.

Kazimierz Nater, director of the amalgamation of state farms in Gorzow Wielkopolski, spoke about the tasks and achievements of agriculture against the background of voivodship economy, and stressed the importance of development of breeding, and making use of local fodder. He said that in order to increase the fodder crop it is necessary to increase delivery of mineral fertilizers and machinery.

Henryk Piotrowski, turner from the Precom-Eda mechanized household equipment factory in Poniatowa, stressed that his factory is an example of great social advancement made during the development of Poland. In the seventies our production increased two and one half fold, and production assets have doubled.

Michal Mazurowski, brigade leader from Hortex vegetable and fruit processing plant in Plonsk, said that his factory maintains close contacts with producers who supply fruit and vegetables. Thanks to it, a considerable number of specialist plantations have been created in the vicinity of Hortex plant. He also said that investments in fruit and vegetable processing gave work to thousands of people, particularly women.

Next speaker, Zbigniew Szalajda, chief director of the Katowice steelworks combine, stressed that the vision of accelerated development of Poland, mapped out at the beginning of seventies, has become reality. The best example is the creation of the Katowice steelworks; its construction rate has been admired by the society.

II. 15 Feb 80

G 3

POLAND

Up to the half-hour break at 1045 the following also took the floor: Stanislaw Cieslik, member of the Central Committee, first secretary of the Legnica Voivodship Party Committee; Jan Burak, engineer from the railroad junction in Siedlce; and Bronislaw Szerzewski, president of the agricultural cooperative in Moszna, Opole Voivodship.

Twelve people took the floor in the morning session. After the break the first to speak was Kazimierz Barcikowski, deputy member of the Politburo, first secretary of the Krakow Party Committee.

Further Reportage

LD142301 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Today, the fourth day of the Eighth PZPR Congress, saw the continuation of the plenary discussion of the Central Committee report and of the Politburo program report read on Monday by Edward Gierek.

The congress resolutions and motions commission considered a draft of a resolution, prepared by the commission's drafting team led by Stanislaw Kania, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, to be passed by the congress and titled: "The Party's Tasks in Socialist Poland's Future Development in the Foundation of the Prosperity of Polish People." The team also prepared a draft resolution on the comprehensive development of the Vistula and the utilization of Poland's water resources. It also considered a draft resolution on preservation of peace, halting of the arms race and continuation of the policy of detente, as well as a draft of an appeal for general support for the Eighth PZPR Congress resolutions, which will furnish the National Unity Front's platform in the forthcoming Sejm and voivodship people's councils elections.

Wladyslaw Kruczek, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, chaired the session of the eighth congress' elections commission. Next, when discussion ended, in a closed session the congress held elections for a central committee and a central audit commission.

DEFENSE MINISTER JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES PZPR CONGRESS

LD141626 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1436 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Speech by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, at 14 February session of Eighth PZPR Congress in Warsaw--live]

[Text] Esteemed comrade first secretary, esteemed comrade delegates: The resolution adopted by our party's seventh congress contained the instruction on strengthening our country's defenses and improving the combat efficiency of the forces. May I report to the eighth congress that this instruction has been put into practice conscientiously, consistently and effectively. [applause] And this will always be so, in keeping with the thoughts and sincere feelings which Comrade Edward Gierek addressed to our armed forces on behalf of the party and the whole people.

The period during which the seventh congress was held, that is the period dividing the previous and current 5-year-plans, represented a peak sector along the current road to detente. This congress, on the other hand, is being held in a period of greater tension in the international situation. This tension did not occur without reason or accidentally; it is a topical result of a cycle of unfavorable events which began to intensify several years ago because of the actions of imperialism, cold war circles and the military-industrial lobby.

It is for this reason that there is shakiness and instability in the detente process. This is because so far, that process has been one of only a partial, one might say half-hearted, nature due to the fact that it has been accompanied by an armaments spiral which contradicts its nature. As a result, the growing military trends and phenomena are seriously and dangerously harming the cause of detente. The main cause of this was, above all, the NATO decision to manufacture and deploy in Western Europe new types of nuclear missile armaments. The decision became a kind of first strike, first salvo of these arms against detente, against constructive development in the international situation. The fact of increasing the NATO arsenal with other more up-to-date weapons, and this includes the intensive arming of the Bundeswehr, is leading us along a wrong road. It demands from us greater watchfulness and underlines, especially in the present complicated situation, how harmful in this field is the peculiar game of delays--a game in which the stake is, as a matter of fact, rearmament, the creation of military pacts.

We must reach an inescapable conclusion: Detente cannot be lasting and irreversible without progress in the limitation of arms, without the abandonment of attempts to gain superiority, without dealing with the psychosis of the alleged danger from the East--from the side of the Warsaw Pact; and, in addition, the truth and logic of modern history teaches that where socialism and forces of progress were or are relatively weak all kinds of conflicts and wars continue to break out. The same situation prevailed in Europe, especially when German imperialism was gaining superiority.

At present the situation on our continent is different because here, where socialism is said to have the advantage, peace has prevailed and has been consolidating for 35 years; moreover, it is a historic paradox that throughout that time, thanks to the communists, the anticommunists can also sleep in peace. Their heads also are safe from falling missiles, shells and bombs.

The socialist countries are consistently striving to make detente permanent, to continue with detente. This is fully reflected in many serious, constructive initiatives. Comrade Leonid Brezhnev recently stressed again that in the cause of peace none of the achievements gained in the seventies should be given up.

In this context the Vienna negotiations have a special significance, as well as the proposal to call a conference on military detente in Europe. Participants in the war against fascism, who defended Warsaw, who remained in the resistance in Warsaw and who eventually won freedom together with the Soviet Army, warmly support the suggestion of Comrade Edward Gierek for the conference to be held in our heroic capital. [applause] Recognition of the principle of the equal security of the sides, the persistent negotiations, goodwill and trust are vital necessities of contemporary times.

In line with these principles the military and defense subject has never been and never will be--in contrast to the practice of the West--the subject of sensationalism, bombardment with fear and in fact infringement of the human right to peace, to honest information and to mental relaxation. As always we shall discuss such a subject in a matter-of-fact manner, with caution and with full state and party responsibility. The ardent struggle for peace of the socialist states and nations does not come from weakness. They maintain a supplicatory position but in spite of this they do not use the argument of force--they use forceful arguments. This is a result of the nature of socialist defensive doctrine, in contrast to the imperialist doctrinal zigzagging and manipulations.

This doctrine is a clear program to strengthen the defensive powers of the people's state and the whole socialist alliance that, without exceeding essential requirements, is nevertheless a clear sign of warning, and guarantees the safety and inviolability of borders. Such is the essential defensive potential of socialism. Its foundation and the decisive link is in the Soviet might, but it also contains People's Poland, our armed forces which are valued as good allies, who are strong and trustworthy and introduce a significant contribution to mutually defended causes. The peaceful orientation of the socialist defensive doctrine is also expressed in the image of the army, its class and Marxist-Leninist principles. The Polish Armed Forces are by their nature traditionally and currently deeply patriotic and are at the same time shaped in the spirit of internationalist ideals. Their ideals take the shape of brotherhood with the Soviet soldiers and the socialist allied armies. They have the shape of friendship toward all those who care for peace, detente and progress.

With that thought, we always stand on the side of those fighting for freedom and defending the revolutionary achievements of the nation. That is our attitude to unbowed Vietnam which is facing Chinese oppression and expansion. We also understand and support the struggle of the Afghan people and all those efforts thanks to which it is repulsing an exported counterrevolution, guided from outside by the forces of reaction and aggression.

The peaceful orientation of our defense capability is also expressed in the far-reaching scale of extramilitary tasks which are carried out by the people's armed forces. On the scaffolding of socialism, in the creation of new ideoeducational, organizational-scientific and material-technical values, they confirm their character of a new-style army, always serving the nation, everywhere and in every need. They speak for peace, therefore, by their deeds. But peace is demanding. It must constantly be worked for, produced so to speak in the material base of socialism, from the nation's unity, in the general defense efficiency of the state, in the reliable readiness of the armed forces. In the past decade, in the period between congresses, the development of our economy, the modernization of industry and the achievements of science have enriched Poland's defense capability. Counting on further help and cooperation, I want today to express words of thanks as a soldier to the Polish working class, to farmers, engineers, scientists and to party and economic activists for their efforts in serving the strengthening of our defense capability and insuring the essential conditions for the armed forces of the Polish People's Republic. [applause]

Comrades: The eighth congress is taking place under the slogan of broadly conceived effectiveness. In this spirit and against this background, we want to interpret the effectiveness of the efforts and correctness of the intentions in the cause of the peace and security of Poland. A fundamental unit of these is, of course, peace. Its consolidation shows that the guiding idea of the defense policy of our party, in agreement and solidarity with the uniform Leninist Policy of the Warsaw Pact member states, has passed and is passing the historical test: that human and material effort is essential and national and that it has been recouped in full in the resultant invaluable, secure and peaceful life of the nation. But the effectiveness of defense efforts is measured not only in the macrohistorical balance but is also defined in the forces and means earmarked for the defense of the nation in proportion to needs and possibilities. It is characterized by the most rational, economical and productive use of these. This is our great party obligation. The features of a planned socialist economy, the development of science, cooperation between allies, above all the favorable supplies of modern Soviet equipment, and finally the patriotic and civic sense of respect for the goods entrusted to it by the nation implanted in our army enable us to fulfill this obligation to the optimum in close correlation with the socioeconomic possibilities of the state.

It is a difficult and responsible task. The complexity of modern technology and its constant growth and exploitation costs present higher and stringent demands. In order to meet them, a deep scientific approach is necessary, as well as the improvement of organization and discipline, mastery of training and ideological and educational activity. This kind of action brings good results. Our army is not going to rest on them; we see further reserves, which are being sought out and set in motion by people, cadres, and servicemen of all levels and ranks.

It is due to them that rational management has become even better. It is they who doggedly overcome various difficulties; it is thanks to them that methods of combat, technical and economic analysis are being improved. Economic discipline is increasing and the effectiveness of human and material resources is increasing.

Science has become the lever of modernity. The army has at its disposal considerable scientific and research potential with which it serves the country. At the same time, it is making use of help from civilian scientists. The introduction of certain subjects, particularly in recent years, has considerably increased combat-readiness factors, command, reaction under fire and also efficiency and economic parameters in the exploitation of armament and equipment.

The invention and modernization movement has become an extended and widely adopted lever of science with a growing stream of initiatives, experiments and pilot solutions. In accordance with the instruction of our party, by undertaking new tasks and by introducing complex combat techniques we have been solving most economically the personnel problems of the army. It is not easy; it demands considerable rationalizing measures, as carried out twice in the past 5 years in staff reductions at higher commands, in staff and in institutions. These efforts will be continued, among other things, by the integration of some similar fields and by the improvement of work organization and by the wider use of computer science. We are increasing production capacity by the growth of service and work productivity, organizational and technical progress and by the use of human capacity to the full intellectual and professional peak. As always, here is the key to the matter: the human factor--a soldier who is well trained, efficiently operating his armament, active and reliable. There is no slackness in our army; combat readiness, intensive training, the servicing of equipment, participation in work for the national economy and social work all describes the rhythm of life and service. It is the everyday measure of a soldier's patriotism.

The main and leading role is being performed by regular cadres, formed from the very beginning by the party, and to a great extent composed of party members. It constitutes a detachment of Polish socialist intelligentsia, deeply idealistic, shaped in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, devoted to the people, to the party and people's power. Our cadres are being developed and improved according to the provisions of party cadre policy which are consistently implemented. There are, among our cadres, very great numbers of very valuable, ideological people, exemplary commanders, wise teachers, and excellent experts, who are honest, disciplined and cultured.

All the cadres look up to those who are the best. The qualifications of the cadres are continually improving. This is a process which is directed toward the future and which aims at ever increasing demands. Its features are continuity, variety of forms of improvement, and the introduction of new solutions. One such solution has already been initiated in practice and involves the transformation of the higher officer schools to the model of alternate studies.

Such a model will enable future graduates to become strong earlier, to gain the necessary experience and to understand and remember that in order to be a good commander and officer one has to first be a good soldier. [applause]

Our young soldiers perform their patriotic duties well; they are the sons of Polish families, brought up by Polish socialist schools, work enterprises and youth organizations. Toughening and enriching the soldiers' personality is a continuous and immensely responsible task. We are, therefore, sincerely interested in the improvement of what I shall call the cooperation of all who are responsible for bringing up the young generation. The army, for its part, will continue to make universal efforts to have the least number of failures and the greatest amount of success in its training, and seek satisfaction with good preparations for the defense of the fatherland and for its work for the country. This also applies extensively to the reservists.

Year after year, having performed their duty well, many thousands of reservists leave the ranks of the army. Now that--in accordance with the act on the universal duty to defend--the system of military training for graduates of civilian higher educational establishments has been extended, the significance of this sector will considerably increase. We desire it to be a useful civic investment which will serve socialist Poland, and have a defensive, and at the same time ideological, training and civic character. While training young soldiers we reach out to our history, to the liberation and revolutionary deeds of our nation. Inheritance of the traditions of struggle for free People's Poland has been and continues to be the ideological school of history, and is at the same time a moral duty.

It so happens that we recently marked the 40th anniversary of the Hitlerite attack on Poland and we shall approach the implementation of the resolutions of the eighth congress at the threshold of other significant anniversaries: the 35th anniversary of the victory over fascism and the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact. There is, therefore, some excellent material to--in a manner of speaking--prolong the national remembrance, to improve the historical awareness of soldiers and their patriotic and internationalist attitudes. Together with the inevitable passage of time such a need is continually growing, and it is confirmed and reflected in ideological struggle. It is the duty of the older generation to bear witness to the past. We have to give an objective, Marxist interpretation of the past; we have to teach and make aware that the peace and security of Poland are not automatic and that they are not given to us once and for all.

In this way, too, we should read the words of the Constitution which raised to the highest rank the honorable, patriotic obligation of military service and the most sacred duty of every citizen to defend the fatherland. [applause]

In our armed forces the party organization is working actively and creatively. It is an ideological structure, the leading rank of the people's Army. At the same time our army is by nature an important place of national socialist integration. A regulation of the armed forces defines this in the instruction: One soldier is comrade in arms to another. The solidarity of the collective and the internal cohesion of the army has an obvious political as well as military significance. Good interpersonal relations are a particularly valuable factor in this cohesion. They demand a pure, friendly and at the same time principled atmosphere. In army conditions, in service and in fighting, this means on the one hand discipline, rigors, exacting demands; on the other hand, ideomoral unity, in a spirit of comradeship and mutual help. Concerned for the development of these precious values, we attach great importance to ethical principles, to the details of military ceremonies of observance of the best norms and examples, according to which the Polish socialist soldier should live and behave.

We are the nation's army, its armed branch. Our joys and sorrows are shared. The party takes care of the high standard, of tempering the bonds between the army and the people. The once popular slogan: The people with the army--the army with the people, has gone deep into our blood. It has become an organic and natural state, one breath and one pulse.

The guidelines of the Central Committee Secretariat have defined the content and form of improving these links. The echelons and activists of our party, the representatives of the people's authorities, work actively toward this end; It is our common cause. We will cultivate, extend and perfect it. The army in particular maintains lively and all-round contacts with society. It is now tradition for workers, men of science and the arts, journalists and teachers, veterans and young people, to visit our barracks and training grounds, airfields and ports, the army's workshop, and its front line. For the activeness and depth of those relations, for the enriching of their party area, the direction and tone lent to them by our leader Comrade Edward Gierok is of great significance. [applause]

The people's forces particularly value this concern and goodwill, and remember them always. Our service is carried out within united ranks; it is being cemented by bonds of a new nature, bonds which express proletarian internationalism in its most outstanding form--the brotherhood of arms of the allied armies, the form represented by the Warsaw Pact and the coalition of a defence system, the form which has its sources in its partnership structure and also in the understanding of the exceptional role played by the Soviet Armed Forces and the great burden which they patiently shoulder in the defence of socialism.

The Polish people's forces and the Soviet Army are bonded by the strength of ideology, class unity and battle friendship formed on their shared, historic path. In the post-war years this friendship was enriched by new forms of all kinds and by the joint space flight which was its eloquent symbol. The Soviet Army has always been of invaluable assistance to us; we are developing friendly cooperation with it in numerous directions. This cooperation is taking place in mutual respect, in the spirit of true brotherhood. We share an increasing number of practical experiences; their progress and exchange constitutes a very great professional and political benefit.

Polish-Soviet friendship and the Polish-Soviet brotherhood of arms is unshakable; it has been with us since Lenin for 37 years and it has never failed us; we shall always cultivate and foster it. [applause]

Esteemed comrade delegates, it is a condition of success along the road of development that we must not be satisfied with what has been achieved, that we must not limit ourselves to following a model once constructed, even though that model might be the best one at a given moment. Another reason for this is that quality, too, must be improved in the same way that life is being improved and enriched. It is because we understand this need in our armed forces that we are increasing and shall go on increasing the demands we make; that we shall fix these demands, in time and on a level higher than that already mastered and that we shall take advantage of their incentive nature.

It is our motto and our deep desire to make the badge of our forces a badge of high quality at all times. In the implementation of the tasks facing us we shall no doubt encounter various difficulties, but in dealing with them the people's forces are not novices, and on this occasion our satisfaction with our achievements will be combined with criticism.

The progress we have achieved with the search for reserves, our duty performed with finding another aim, a higher task, this guideline has been fully confirmed by the pre-congress party conferences in the forces. It is the resolve of our party vanguard. It has grown on the soil of the patriotic attitude of all our forces; it has been fully confirmed in their daily toil. I would like to assure the eighth congress that the armed forces of the Polish People's Republic will perform thoroughly their duty to the party, the nation and our socialist motherland. [applause]

GIEREK PRESENTS STATE AWARD TO USSR'S RUSAKOV

ID132100 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Feb 80 ID

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, today presented Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with the Commanders Cross With Star of the Order of Merit of the Polish People's Republic, awarded by the Council of State at the initiative of the Central Committee Politburo for outstanding contributions toward the consolidation of the Polish-Soviet alliance, friendship and cooperation, and to mark his 70th birthday.

The ceremony was attended by Politburo members Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State; Edward Babiuch, Central Committee Secretary; and Wojciech Jaruzelski, minister of national defense; deputy member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary, Jerzy Lukaszewicz; Central Committee secretaries Ryszard Frelek, Alojzy Karkoszka and Andrzej Weblan; Central Committee heads of department Wacław Piatkowski and Jerzy Waszczuk; and Polish Ambassador to the Soviet Union Kazimierz Olszewski.

For the Soviet Union the ceremony was attended by the CPSU delegation to the Eighth PZPR Congress led by Mikhail Suslov, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; Petr Masharov, candidate member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee; Politburo members [as heard]; Aleksandr Lyashko, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR; Petras Grishkevicius, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee; and Soviet Ambassador to Poland Boris Aristov.

CORRECTIONS, VARIATIONS TO GIEREK REPORT TO CONGRESS

The following corrections to typographical errors should be made in the item entitled "Gierek Reads PZPR Politburo Report to Congress", published in the 13 February Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, pages G 1 through G 38:

Page G 5, last paragraph, line five, correct name should be "Polaniec."

Page G 6, third paragraph, line two, correct name should be "Lublin."

Page G 9, third paragraph, antepenultimate line, correct figure should be "2130 billion."

Page G 12, fifth paragraph line three, correct figure should be "21.2 trillion."

Page G 20, last paragraph, line two, correct date should be "1979."

Page G 26, second paragraph, line ten, correct date should be "1820's."

The following variations to the item are supplied from Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU of 12 February:

Page G 11, third paragraph, line three reads ... work. Neither must an unrestricted differentiation in incomes ... rewording.

Page G 13, from paragraph two, penultimate line reads ... A considerable number of farms, particularly small ones, pursue extensive forms of farming and do not produce a marketable output. We have also noticed the debasement of the intrinsic value of soil.

Our position on the use of land resources is known. We must use in the best possible way every hectare of farmland, increase efforts to redevelop such lands and resolutely combat the practice of using too much land for nonagricultural purposes. Old farmers should hand over their farms to young people who are qualified and who can give full guarantee that the farms will be properly developed and run and subjected to specialization. The lands handed over to the state will be immediately transferred to socialized farms and individual farmers.

In keeping with the permanent principles of our farm policy, in the eighties we will create conditions favorable to production development in all sectors of farming. We seek to further strengthen and develop state and cooperative farms. At the same time, we support the efforts to modernize individual family farms by promoting specialization and cooperation and by intensifying marketable production in an increasingly comprehensive manner.

In this field ... rewording and supplying additional passage.

Page G 15, last paragraph, line six reads ... frequent corrections of them. The strengthening of ... supplying indistinct words.

Page G 24, third paragraph, line four reads ... slowing down its superfluous growth we do ... rewording.

Page G 36, fifth paragraph, line one reads ... entire decade of the seventies we worked hard ... rewording.

EDUCATION CONGRESS OPENS 11 FEB; CEAUSESCU SPEAKS

Opening Session, Congress Agenda

AU111008 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 11 Feb 80 AU

[Summary] The first congress of education and instruction opened in Bucharest this morning. The congress will debate the development and continuous improvement of education and instruction in Romania.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu delivered a speech at the opening session of the congress. "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speech was a model of scientific and comprehensive analysis of the Romanian educational system, an expression of creative thinking and revolutionary courage, and of concern with the country's present and future. This document, of an exceptional theoretical and practical value, constitutes a working program for the teaching staff and for all those active in schools and science in education and instructing the new generation, and in shaping a new man."

"The agenda of the congress of education and instruction, convened at the initiative of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, features the following items:

--"Report on the fulfillment of party-state decisions in the area of education and instruction;

--"The tasks of teaching staff and educational institutions for implementing the 12th RCP Congress decisions on improving education, increasing the role of the school in shaping cadres and in the communist, revolutionary education of the youth;

--"Program on securing the manpower, developing the educational system, and continuously raising the cadres' level over the 1981-1990 period;

--"Report on draft education plans;

--"Report on the draft statute of teaching personnel;

--"Election of the higher council of education and instruction."

Ceausescu Address

AU141100 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Feb 80 pp 1, 3 AU

[Text of speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the first congress of education and instruction held in Bucharest 11-12 February]

[Text] Esteemed comrades and friends, I take great pleasure in extending warm greetings to you, the participants in the first congress of education and instruction in our country, and to all those active in our schools on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and government and on my own behalf, together with best wishes. (loud applause)

The congress--an important event in our society's life--is taking place at a time of our nation's broad involvement in implementing the great targets established by the 12th party congress and a short time after the congress of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front which proved the great unity and cohesion of all our people around the party and their resolute determination to implement the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism. (loud, prolonged applause)

The first congress of education and instruction is new and telling proof of our socialist democracy. It is part and parcel of the broad framework created by our party for the participation of all social strata in discussing the problems of socialist construction, and in adopting the decisions on our progress and leadership in all states of activity in our society. This representative forum of the Romanian school is called upon to examine, with exactingness and responsibility, the activity carried out in education so that the guidelines established by the party and the provisions of the law are being implemented. It is called upon to work out measures aimed at increasing the role of education in shaping the cadres needed by socialist construction, as well as its role in the revolutionary education of the young generation in keeping with the requirements of the construction of the new system, with insuring the people's participation in the society's leadership and in its advance toward communism. (loud applause)

I am sure that the discussions and decisions to be adopted by the congress will give new impetus to efforts aimed at continuously improving the education of all levels in our country--in the spirit of the tasks established by the 12th party congress--and will raise the activity of shaping builders of socialism and communism in Romania onto a higher level, and the activity of shaping a new man with a high revolutionary awareness, a free and conscious builder of his own happy destiny and a man who will insure Romania's independence and sovereignty. (loud applause)

Esteemed comrades, in 1979, the fourth year of the current 5-year plan, we recorded important successes in all fields of economic and social life, and in implementing the great targets of the party's program. The economy continued to develop at high rates: Net industrial production increased 9 percent compared with 1978 and the overall agricultural production was 5 percent higher than in the preceding year. The process of modernizing the economy continued as did promotion of the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution. More than 760 new industrial, agricultural and animal breeding projects were fully or partially put into operation, labor productivity increased, material resources and the labor force were better used and the qualitative aspect of economic activity was improved. The socioeconomic development of counties, towns and communes in our fatherland progressed to a greater extent; science, education and culture progressed and the people's overall cultural life improved. All these achievements insured the firm application of the program of improving the people's living standard even more and the application of the second stage of the wage increase, so that throughout the current 5-year plan the working people's real incomes will increase some 32 percent. At the same time pensions and children's allowances increased as did the income of the peasantry and of all our people. The shorter workweek continued to be applied. Life most tellingly demonstrates the realism of the 5-year plan provisions, the correctness of the party's policy and the fact that everything that is being achieved is designed for man, for his well-being and happiness, for the progress and prosperity of all our nation. (loud applause)

Certainly, the successes recorded would have been even greater if the activity carried out last year had not been characterized by a number of shortcomings and drawbacks. Thus the item-specified production plan regarding a number of important products was not fulfilled, especially because of unjustified breaks in the operation of installations and equipment and owing to delays in putting into operation some new production capacities. The ministries, central economic bodies and the working people's collectives must take energetic measures to rapidly make up for lags and to eliminate all shortcomings and drawbacks. A basic problem of our economic activity is the improvement of the organization of capital repairs and maintenance of all our installations and equipment--as part and parcel of the plan--and the optimum use of all means of production. An important way to increase production lies in recognizing the important technical potential we have available. [paragraph continues]

For that purpose, more intensive action must be taken to constantly improve and perfect the professional and technical qualification of all our working personnel. We must also eliminate, in the shortest possible time, investment lags and concentrate our efforts primarily on putting into operation those projects that are still under construction. It is necessary for us to determinedly halt dispersion of our efforts by focusing on worksites with equipment, labor force and the necessary raw materials so as to reduce the time of building new targets to the minimum. Firm measures are also necessary to insure a proper technical-material supply, to achieve rational norms and reduce consumption, cut back fuel and energy consumption and to recover and broadly reuse materials, to increase labor productivity and product quality, to reduce imports and to completely fulfill the export plan.

Special attention must be paid to improving the efficiency of all economic activities, responsibly and economically managing the resources of our society, and continuously increasing our national wealth. In this year of decisive importance for the entire 5-year plan and for thoroughly preparing the 1981-85 plan, we must make every possible effort to fulfill and surpass production goals in all sectors of the national economy.

From the dais of this congress of education and instruction I want to once again emphasize the need to grasp the fact that work and productive activities constitute the decisive factor for the development of our society and for increasing the well-being and happiness of all our peoples--and therefore the young people must be thoroughly prepared to fulfill their responsible duties in continuously increasing the national wealth of our socialist fatherland. (loud and prolonged applause)

I want to take this opportunity to convey to our heroic people warmest congratulations for their work and for the results attained in the course of the past year, as well as wishes for new and important steps forward in the socioeconomic development of the country in 1980, thus successfully completing the current 5-year plan and beginning a new stage in the construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania. (loud and prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades and friends, following the rapid development of production forces, considerable progress has also been made in the areas of education, science and culture, which are decisive factors for building a socialist and communist civilization in our country. During the current 5-year plan the material basis of education has greatly developed; the schools have been streamlined along modern lines at all levels, thus providing conditions for increasingly better meeting the requirements of our society in the process of economic and cultural blossoming, as well as the necessary means for continuously expanding the cultural horizons of all our people.

Currently we have over 131,000 classrooms and lecture halls; 18,000 laboratories and close to 16,000 workshops in the schools, while canteens and hostels serve about 70 percent of all students. About 200,000 elementary school and other teachers as well as other categories of specialists are employed in the education system--a genuine army of highly qualified people, who are expected to make a very important contribution to the implementation of the 12th party congress targets and the party program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and on Romania's advance toward the highest civilization: communism. (loud and prolonged applause) These conditions insure the enrollment of children and young people in schools of all levels. An illustration of that fact is that in comparison with the 1965-66 school year, the number of kindergarten children increased from 350,000 to over 912,000, that of elementary and secondary children from 2,900,000 to 3,290,000, and that of high school pupils from 370,000 to 1,030,000, while the number of university-level students increased from 130,000 to over 190,000. Over 70 percent of the students receive grants. [paragraph continues]

The network of schools teaching in the languages of the coinhabiting nationalities has also expanded and improved; out of 29,000 educational units, over 3,330 teach in Hungarian, German, Serbian and the languages of other nationalities. This affords young people belonging to the coinhabiting nationalities the opportunity to study in their own language--beginning with kindergarten up through the university--and forcefully reflects the consistency of our party's Marxist-Leninist nationality policy, which secures complete equality of rights in all socioeconomic areas for all working people, regardless of their nationality; it constitutes a very important facet of the process of our country's socialist development and advance toward communism. (loud applause)

The streamlining of the network of schools and universities, the development of science and the close linkages among education, research and production have increased even more the role and efficiency of our educational system, as well as its contribution to the general development of society. In the 4 years of the current 5-year plan, our economy and the other sectors of social life have absorbed 1,431,000 qualified workers and over 132,000 specialists, who have competently and devotedly contributed to the great achievements attained by our people in socialist construction. The measures taken to improve the education system are reflected in the increasingly higher level of training of new generations, a state-of-the-art level in science and human knowledge; the measures are also reflected in the progressive moral-political traits characterizing our new generation.

From the congress dais I want to convey warmest congratulations to the teachers, elementary school teachers, educators, researchers, engineers and foremen, to all those who, through their devoted work, are training the new generation and educating the youth--the future of our socialist nation--in a communist and revolutionary spirit. (loud and prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu-RCp")

I also want to convey warm congratulations to the pupils and students, to our enthusiastic youth, for their responsible efforts to acquire an ever larger store of scientific and cultural knowledge, to become trustworthy and useful members of the society and active militants for socialist and communist construction in Romania. (loud and prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades, the decisions of the 12th party congress envisage a further rapid development of the country's production forces, improvements in production and social relations, new quality in material production and in all socioeconomic areas, and a higher level of material and cultural civilization for all our people. Thus, a decisive role is incumbent on education, science and culture as decisive factors of manysided progress, contributing to the transit of the Romanian socialist society to a new and higher stage of development. That is why in the coming 5-year plan we must make every effort to thoroughly train the 1,750,000 qualified workers, 300,000 engineers, technicians and foremen, and numerous specialists required for attaining the great targets established by the 12th party congress in economy, science and culture, and in all areas of social life. All necessary conditions are at hand for the Romanian education system to successfully fulfill those important tasks. Our guidelines are clear and scientifically grounded, and our organization is satisfactory; what is essential now is that the decisions adopted and the provisions of the law on education and instruction should be resolutely implemented; all the shortcomings still manifest must be eliminated without delay, and the process of education must be continuously improved, in step with the most recent achievements of the scientific-technical revolution and with the specific requirements of our society.

We must concentrate our efforts on raising the general level of education at all levels and on insuring that schools provide young people with the most progressive knowledge and with all the newest and most important elements of human thinking and knowledge. Thus, it is specially important to resolutely apply the principle of multilateral education, so that when leaving the school or university, all young people will possess an extensive professional, technical and scientific training, a complex and multilateral qualification. That would permit them to switch from one activity to another, depending on the requirements of society and on the rapid changes occurring in our modern and dynamic economy and in various spheres of social life.

One of the most important targets for further improving our educational system is an increasingly closer and organic linkage with production and research--basic sectors for accelerating our country's socioeconomic progress--and the comprehensive and profound integration of curricula with the practical work of building socialism. Thus, more resolute steps must be taken to improve the practical work performed by pupils and students. During their period of practice in enterprises and in workshops belonging to educational units, the pupils and students must participate effectively and in an organized manner in production, like any other worker or specialist, so that upon graduation they can rapidly and successfully become part of our economic and social units. Similarly, the educational system--especially the higher education units--must intensify their research activities, cooperating more closely along this line with both scientific institutes and with productive economic units. In accordance with our uniform research plan, the considerable scientific potential we have in schools and universities is dutybound to make a greater contribution to resolving various problems connected with promotion of technical and scientific progress throughout the economy and in the life of the people social life. Teaching personnel, both in universities and high schools, must actively participate, together with students and pupils, in production and research activities in factories and plants, on building sites, in agricultural and socioeconomic units, and in institutions. That applies equally to social sciences, where practical work and research must be directed toward implementing the major targets given to those important sectors of activity, in the spirit of the 12th party congress decisions. By strengthening the cooperation between schools of all levels with economic enterprises and scientific institutes, we will make certain that the education system and research and production sectors will form a harmonious and indivisible whole, that being an essential requirement for the development of any modern society and even more so for the socialist and communist society. (loud applause)

Special attention will have to be paid to vocational training, in view of the importance of this sector for supplying the qualified cadres required in the national economy. This sector must teach the most advanced technologies employed in the various branches of material production and develop the young people's ability to run and extract maximum productivity from modern equipment while continuously improving on it. We will also have to develop the system of evening and correspondence courses, thus permitting working people directly employed in production to raise their level of general culture and professional and technical training.

One of our most important targets will remain the organization of facilities to refresh and improve the professional qualifications of all categories of working people in view of the fact that in the near future we plan to incorporate over 2 million people annually in refresher programs. For that purpose refresher programs must be better organized, so that each working person would participate in a given organized form of professional, technical and scientific advanced training at least once every 5 years.

Esteemed comrades, one of the honorable duties of the school is to raise not only good workers and specialists, but also conscious citizens, with a progressive outlook on life and the world, profoundly devoted to the cause of socialism, ardent strugglers for raising the fatherland to higher peaks of progress and civilization. (loud and prolonged applause)
[paragraph continues]

The educational system of all grades has the noble mission to implant in the youth's consciousness an ardent love for the socialist fatherland and for the party, the determination to devotedly serve the cause of the people's well-being and happiness and to defend at any price the achievements of socialism and communism and the sovereignty and independence of the Socialist Republic of Romania. (loud and prolonged applause) Similarly, the schools must cultivate among our young people a resolute attitude against any retrograde and obscurantist concepts and mentalities and against antisocial manifestations and firmly promote the principles of the new, revolutionary humanism that characterizes our people. The entire education and shaping of the new generation in a revolutionary spirit must be based on the scientific concept of dialectical and historical materialism, on the objective laws of social development, and on the processes and phenomena occurring in the contemporary world.

I want to mention the fact that this year we will celebrate the 2,050th year since the formation of the first centralized Dacian state. The anniversary will afford all our researchers and educational cadres, in particular those in the areas of social sciences and history, an opportunity to raise historical research to a higher level and to forcefully highlight the objective laws governing the development of our people: the fact that for a millennium our people were born and lived here; here they preserved their national existence and have developed it to the present level of our socialist nation. (loud and prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu and the people")

By its essence, history is a revolutionary science. Hence, history too must militate from revolutionary positions and give a resolute, scientific, dialectical-materialist riposte to those attempts by certain foreign historians who are trying to demonstrate--out of resourcelessness, and some, perhaps, although I do not want to insult anyone, out of ignorance--that in this area there was a void. The void was not here, but perhaps in the mind of these historians who, serving interests alien to their nations and people and the interests of the imperialist policy of domination, are further trying--as in the past--to poison and split the working people of various nationalities. (loud and prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

Our historians must act from dialectical-materialist and historical positions, from scientific positions, and not proceed from the need to demonstrate the continuity or lack thereof of the Romanian people, because the millenia have demonstrated it beyond doubt and because all archeological digs have revealed that here, and nowhere else, lie the bones of our forefathers. (loud and prolonged applause) They must demonstrate that the peoples, who in the course of history have settled and are living together, must find the way to eliminate, beyond any possibility of return, all traces of the policy of the ruling bourgeois-land owners classes and of the imperialist policy of discord, and must serve the interests of friendship, brotherhood and the common struggle of the southeast European nations for freedom, independence, socialism and communism. (loud and prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

Thus we must educate the young people of our country in the spirit of international solidarity with all progressive forces everywhere, of the determination to ceaselessly struggle to implement our party-state policy of socialist construction, detente, independence and peace, of respect for the values and achievements of the other nations; we must develop in them the desire for friendship and cooperation with all peoples of the world. (loud and prolonged applause) The school must constitute one of the primary factors in molding a new man, a man with a broad horizon of knowledge and understanding, with superior ethics and with a rich cultural life, conscious builder of his own destiny and of a socialist and communist future.

To fulfill those highly responsible tasks, our education system must continuously raise the scientific, ideological and political level of all teaching cadres, must continuously improve and raise their scientific level and qualifications for the particular subject they teach. For this purpose, the entire education corps must periodically take courses designed to expand their technical-scientific knowledge and to keep them abreast of new achievements in the national and universal sciences. At the same time, they must actively participate in production activities, in the practical work of socioeconomic units, and must be familiar with the problems raised by socialist construction in our country.

It can be said that there is no nobler mission nor more responsible social duty than to shape and mold a new man in our society, to train the new generation of builders of socialism and communism in Romania--our fatherland's future. (lively applause) To fulfill this mission, all school cadres must show passion and enthusiasm, revolutionary devotion and a high degree of political and patriotic consciousness.

Dear friends, pupils and students, from the high forum of this congress I appeal to you to make every effort to acquire the great revolutionary spirit of our socialist era, to study, study and again study, daily attacking and conquering increasingly higher peaks of human knowledge, new citadels of modern science and technology and becoming worthy citizens of the blossoming Socialist Romania, strugglers for the victory of socialism and for the freedom and independence of the fatherland. (loud applause)

The Union of Communist Youth, the student and pioneer organizations have important duties in raising the level of the school and in the revolutionary education of the young people; they must cultivate more intensively among children and youth the passion for science, technology and culture, for practical work through which material and cultural achievements are created and must develop their sense of duty toward society and people.

We must also improve the working style and methods of the Ministry of Education and Instruction, of the school inspectorates and of the bodies of collective leadership in educational units. They must insure the strict implementation of the guidelines and tasks established by the party for the educational system, must permanently supervise the way in which the schools and institutes and the teaching personnel fulfill their tasks and must effectively assist them in eliminating failings and continuously improving educational-instructive activities.

The ministry must place special emphasis on continuously improving the democratic bodies of organization and leadership in schools and universities. Steps must be taken to enhance the role of university senates and boards in insuring satisfactory educational activities. Similarly, greater attention must be paid to the activities of committees of parents and of the nationwide committee [as published] so as to secure a broader participation by the masses and by parents in improving and creating good conditions for the educational system. The new Higher Council of Education and Instruction, and the existing collective bodies of leadership must insure intensive participation by teaching cadres, students and pupils in debates of all issues concerning the development and modernization of the Romanian school, in continuously improving our education system in step with scientific progress and with the requirements of socialist construction; they must stimulate the participation of our valuable corps of teaching cadres in the leadership of all areas of activity, in the establishment and implementation of our party-state domestic and foreign policy. (loud and lively applause)

In improving the general level of education and especially youth education very responsible tasks are incumbent upon the party bodies and organizations, especially the communists. The party organizations in schools and universities must take firm action to improve the scientific level of education and educational activity among the ranks of pupils and students; they must do all they can so that the Romanian schools indeed become a powerful center for raising young generations in the communist, patriotic and revolutionary spirit. At the same time, the county, town and communal party committees are dutybound to concern themselves to a greater extent with controlling and guiding schools and faculties. They must support the activity of party organizations in educational units in a more sustained manner, so as to create a highly exacting attitude in all educational units toward how the party's decisions and guidelines are being implemented, how the education law is applied and how the general level of our overall education is being improved.

Acting in close unity, our valuable education corps, democratic and leadership bodies of educational institutes, the ministry, youth organizations and the broad masses of pupils and students, by firmly applying the party's policy, will insure the general improvement of the level of our overall education, thus turning the Romanian school--which is characterized by long-standing and excellent traditions--into an increasingly important factor in building a new and better civilization in Romania, the most just and humane system--socialism and communism. (loud, prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades, by implementing the 12th party congress provisions under favorable conditions, by the successes recorded in developing the economy, science, education and culture, we are able to insure, in the overall work of socialist construction, the continuous strengthening of our new system, the improvement of the level of well-being and civilization of all our people and, at the same time, make an active contribution to the general cause of socialism, to increasing its prestige and power at an international level and to the policy of detente, national independence and peace. (loud applause)

In this context, our party and state are carrying out intensive international activity aimed at promoting a new policy of equality, independence and peace at a world level and at resolving the problems confronting the present-day world in the interests of all peoples. Recently the international situation has strongly worsened due to the accumulation of a number of particularly complicated problems and to the fact that former conflicts have not been resolved and that new ones have emerged. The tendency to redivide the world into spheres of influence has intensified and economic and political contradictions among states and groups of states have sharpened. There are still signs of the old imperialist policy of force and diktat, of interference in the internal affairs of other peoples. The arms race is taking increasingly disquieting proportions thus seriously endangering the cause of peace, independence and the people's freedom, detente and the very security of our planet.

Romania believes that everything must be done to stop the accentuation of international tension, to continue the policy of detente, independence and peace. (loud applause) It is in the vital interests of all nations and of all mankind that the peoples, state leaders, politicians and the progressive forces throughout the world should act, before it is too late and in a highly responsible spirit, to halt international tension and strain, to renounce the use of force, of military means in resolving problems. They should act to continue detente and firmly promote the policy of cooperation and peace. [paragraph continues]

The path to be followed in resolving any disputes, however complicated they may be, is not the path of military confrontations and clashes; it is only through the path of negotiations, of political discussions, peaceful means, by proceeding from the strict observance of the principles of equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and by respecting each people's right to fully master its destiny and to independently decide its destiny and the course of its socioeconomic development. More than ever, it is necessary to strengthen active cooperation among peoples and among the progressive forces everywhere, so as to continue the trend toward detente, security and peace. (loud, prolonged applause; Chant: "Ceausescu-peace!") It is necessary to understand very well that detente can be achieved only with the active participation of all states, irrespective of size or social system. It is the duty of small and medium-sized countries, of developing countries and of nonaligned countries --which constitute the great majority of mankind--to assume greater responsibility in international life, in the struggle for improving the political atmosphere, for strengthening security and developing peaceful cooperation among nations. One must understand that the achievement of detente can only be the result of the active and equal participation of all states in international life. At the same time, it is increasingly obvious that the achievement of detente is dependent on strict respect for each people's national independence and sovereignty and its sacred right to independently decide its destiny and its social course of development. Any violation of the people's independence, any interference in their internal affairs will seriously endanger the cause of detente and peace and, therefore, everything must be done to completely eliminate such practices in international life, so as to really insure a new policy of equality, respect for independence, cooperation and peace. (loud applause)

In that spirit, our party and state are consistently acting to develop friendship and cooperation with all the socialist countries, with the developing and nonaligned countries, with the developed capitalist states and with all the states in the world and with the anti-imperialist, democratic and progressive forces everywhere.

Proceeding from the reality that too little has been done to implement the documents of the Helsinki conference devoted to European cooperation and security, we believe that it is necessary for all states and peoples to intensify their efforts to achieve European security, on which the security of all nations depends to a great extent.

It is the duty of all countries on our continent to strive for the thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting, so that the Helsinki documents are implemented and detente is continued. More than ever, determined action is necessary to proceed to military disengagement and disarmament, without which one cannot conceive of security and peace. In this context, of great importance is the postponement of the NATO decision on deploying new missiles in Europe and beginning negotiations aimed at disarmament on the basis of achieving military balance on the continent, which should lead not to increasing the arms race, but to continuously reducing it, to reducing military forces and expenditures and to general disarmament. (loud applause)

Generally speaking, everything must be done to achieve concrete measures for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, so as to stop the arms race and to allocate the money saved thereby for socioeconomic development, for support to developing countries and for the general and peaceful progress of mankind. It is also necessary to take firm action to eliminate underdevelopment and establish a new international economic order that will insure the rapid progress of all peoples, especially the progress of lagging ones--one of the primary conditions for the policy of detente and peace throughout the world. We grant our full support for the peoples' struggle for complete freedom and independence, against the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy, for eliminating any form of domination and oppression of other countries and peoples.

At this congress of education and instruction I want to stress once again the need for all peoples and governments to act with great responsibility so that the lofty achievements of the human genius--science, technology, education and culture--are by no means used for destruction and war, for threatening the peoples' security and peaceful work, but that they serve only and alone the peoples' well-being and happiness, the progress of society, detente and international peace. (loud, prolonged applause) International reality demonstrates that, if all peoples act with determination and responsibility, if they manifest a spirit of restraint and use their reason, if the peoples' interests are given priority and each nation's independence is respected, it is possible to surmount the current state of tension, to resolve interstate disputes in a constructive manner and to stop conflicts, thus insuring an atmosphere of trust, cooperation and peace throughout the world.

As far as we are concerned, on the basis of the 12th congress decisions and guidelines, we are determined to do all we can to contribute to the just solution, in the spirit of understanding, of the great problems of the modern world, to the elimination of the threatening clouds of tension and war, to strengthening trust and cooperation among states and to the observation of international law and of the rights of all peoples to live freely, independently and in peace and friendship. (loud, prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades, only a few weeks are left until the elections for the Grand National Assembly and the people's councils. Throughout the country, all the working people of all nationalities are taking part in the electoral campaign, amid the great enthusiasm generated by the decisions of the 12th party congress and of the congress of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front. All teaching cadres in all sectors of the educational system and all working people must actively participate in the electoral campaign and in the elections, so that they constitute a forceful manifestation of our people's unity, of their immovable determination to implement the party's policy and its program on the construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society and to contribute to the policy of peace, detente and friendship with all the nations of the world. (loud, prolonged applause)

In conclusion, I want to once again express my conviction that the first congress of education and instruction will mark a special moment in the life of Romanian education, in implementation of the 12th party congress decisions and in improving our educational system. With this conviction, I want to convey to all teaching cadres, all pupils and students in our country--Romanians, Hungarians, Germans and other nationalities--wishes for new successes in fulfilling the honorable duties entrusted to them by the party and state, by all our people, to raise the scientific and educational level of the entire system, to enhance the prestige of the Romanian school and its contribution to raising Romania to new peaks of progress and civilization. (loud applause; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP")

Dear comrades, let us turn the proceedings of the congress of education and instruction into a forceful expression of the determination of the teaching cadres, students and pupils to unswervingly implement party-state decisions in the area of education--and in all other areas; this congress should bind together even more closely the great forces we have in education, so as to increase the contribution of this important sector of our society to fulfilling the party's great program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and propel Romania toward communism, to increase the well-being and happiness of our entire nation. (loud applause; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

I wish you, all teaching cadres, pupils and students good health and happiness. I wish the congress of education and instruction great success! (loud applause, cheers; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" "Ceausescu and the people!" The audience stands and cheers enthusiastically for the RCP and its secretary general, president of the republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.)

Congress Continues; Leaders Elected

AU121650 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 12 Feb 80 AU

[Summary] The congress of education and instruction continued today in Bucharest. "The participants unanimously adopted the following: the draft program on securing the manpower, developing the educational system and continuously raising the cadres' level over the 1981-90 period; the draft statute of teaching personnel; and the draft education plans."

The congress then approved the candidates for the Higher Council of Education and Instruction. "Comrade Stefan Voitec, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and vice president of the State Council, was elected chairman of the Higher Council of Education and Instruction. According to law, the first deputy chairman of the Higher Council of Education and Instruction is the minister of education and instruction, namely Comrade Aneta Spornic."

Thus far, 181 delegates addressed the congress on topics on the agenda. The congress proceedings continue.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON ANDREI VISIT TO AUSTRIA

AU141855 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 14 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Joint communique issued on the 11-13 February visit to Austria by Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei]

[Text] At the invitation of Dr Willibald Pahr, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Austria, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, paid an official visit to Austria from 11-13 February. During his visit the minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania was received by Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, president of the Republic of Austria. On this occasion he conveyed to the Austrian president the most cordial greetings and best wishes of Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger in turn asked him to convey to President Nicolae Ceausescu his cordial greetings and best wishes.

Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky received Minister Andrei for an exchange of opinions on bilateral relations and topical questions of mutual interest. Minister Andrei also met Dr Staribacher, minister for commerce, trade and industry.

The two foreign ministers had official talks, during which they discussed the further development of bilateral relations between the two states in line with the communique signed in Bucharest on the occasion of the high-level visit in 1978, and had an exchange of opinions on international problems.

The two ministers stressed the great importance of meetings and talks on a high level between Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, president of the Republic of Austria. They underscored the importance of the contacts between the government and parliamentary delegations, between organizations and institutions, between scientists and cultural workers, between the people of both countries.

The two sides declared their readiness to further deepen and broaden the relations as well as to promote cooperation on the bilateral and multilateral level. They noted with satisfaction that the volume of trade between the two countries has steadily increased in the past few years, and that favorable prerequisites exist for its further development on the basis of mutual advantage. They advocated an intensification of the endeavors for improving the structure of bilateral trade and for the facilitation of mutual exports, so as to raise the trade exchange to the highest possible level, while seeking as far as possible to achieve a balanced trade.

As far as scientific cooperation is concerned, attention was drawn to cooperation projects implemented in various sectors between organizations and companies of the two countries. In this context, the need was stressed to intensify both sides' endeavors to implement the cooperation projects, as has been stipulated on the occasion of the 1978 high-level talks in Bucharest as well as on the occasion of the latest meeting of the joint government commission for economic and technical-industrial cooperation in October 1979.

Both sides assessed as positive the development of cooperation in the fields of scientific research and technological development, education, arts and culture, as well in the humanitarian sector, and they reaffirmed their determination to continue intensifying cooperation on all levels in this sector.

Within the framework of the exchange of opinions on the international situation the two ministers reaffirmed their countries' policy to advocate strict compliance in international relations with all norms of international law, the necessity to comply with the principles of fully equal rights, of independence and national sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs in any form whatsoever, renunciation of force and the threat of force, as well as respect for every people's right to choose its development in a free manner, according to its own volition. They expressed their countries' determination in the framework of their possibilities to make every effort to prevent negative developments of the international climate and a deterioration of the international situation.

Both sides reaffirmed their determination to continue a policy of cooperation, detente and of peace. Special attention was paid to security and the development of cooperation in Europe. Here the respect for, and fulfillment of, all stipulations of the Helsinki Final Act acquire an essential significance. In this context the Madrid CSCE follow-up meeting can provide important stimuli for a revival of detente in Europe and worldwide. Both sides stressed the importance of a thorough preparation for this meeting.

The sides expressed their deep concern over the unrestrained arms race and declared that it was urgently necessary to open negotiations for checking and halting the arms race in the various sectors, or to conclude such negotiations with concrete results, so that it is possible to proceed to military disengagement and disarmament and above all to nuclear disarmament. In this context they emphatically advocated the reduction of military budgets, especially those of the most highly armed states.

The ministers also expressed their concern over the continued existence of hotbeds of conflict and tension, over the appearance of new tensions in the world, as well as the dangers of the use and threat of force. They emphatically stressed the need for strict compliance with the principles and norms of international law and declared that in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter controversies between states must only be solved peacefully, without use or threat of force.

The two sides emphasized the need to intensify the international endeavors for eliminating underdevelopment, as well as the need to carefully prepare for the special UN General Assembly session that is to be devoted to the establishment of a new world economic order. This assembly session should take concrete measures to permit a more rapid development of the economically backward countries, to facilitate their access to the modern achievements of science and technology, and to insure the stability of the whole world economy.

Both ~~ministers~~ stressed the good cooperation between the delegations of the two countries at the United Nations as well as within the framework of other bodies, conferences or international meetings, and they affirmed their joint desire to intensify this cooperation. They agreed to increase their efforts to strengthen the role and efficiency of the United Nations in solving the problems facing mankind and regarding the elimination, exclusively through peaceful means, of the situations that constitute a potential threat to peace and the security of mankind.

The ministers expressed their satisfaction over the friendly, sincere and frank atmosphere of the talks, and the positive results of the visit.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Andrei has invited Dr Willibald Pahr, Austrian minister for foreign affairs, for an official visit to Romania. The invitation has been gratefully accepted. The date of the visit will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI PAYS SHORT VISIT TO LIECHTENSTEIN

AU142111 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2000 GMT 14 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Vaduz (AGERPRES) 14/2/1980--Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, paid a short working visit to the Principality of Liechtenstein.

The Romanian minister was received by Prince Franz Josef of Liechtenstein. Current questions of joint interest to Romania and the Principality of Liechtenstein were approached on the occasion.

During his visit the Romanian foreign minister conducted talks with the chief of government of Liechtenstein, Hans Brun Hart, when they exchanged opinions on the current international situation.

As signatories to the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, the two countries stressed the need for efforts towards preventing the aggravation of the international situation, extinguishing the hotbeds of conflict and tension, furthering the policy of detente, collaboration and peace in Europe and in the world, on the basis of fully equal rights and respect for all states' national independence and sovereignty.

Stressed was the particular importance Romania and Liechtenstein attach to a thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting, to its holding at the date agreed upon so that it should result in as substantial measures as possible for consolidating European security and cooperation, for achieving disarmament and military disengagement without which genuine security in Europe and in the world is inconceivable.

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ROMANIA

ANDREI DISCUSSES MADRID MEETING WITH SWISS COUNTERPART

AU150925 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 15 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Comrade Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, met with Swiss Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert yesterday in Zurich. On this occasion the sides discussed issues concerning the development of Romanian-Swiss relations.

During the exchange of views on international matters, the two ministers pointed out the need for firm and responsible action to halt the aggravation of the current international situation, to eliminate obstacles to broader interstate relations, to resolve hotbeds of conflict and war and interstate contentious problems through peaceful means and negotiations alone, to give impetus to negotiations on disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, to continue the dialog on establishing a new world economic order and to continue the policy of peace, detente and cooperation based on equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty and noninterference in the domestic affairs of other states.

In this spirit the sides reiterated the determination of the two countries to work and act to continue and expand efforts devoted to properly preparing and convening the Madrid meeting at the established date, something which can stimulate the implementation of provisions of the Helsinki Final Act as a single whole and can give an impetus to the adoption of concrete measures for disarmament and military disengagement and to the development of relations of trust and cooperation between all states participating in the conference for security and cooperation in Europe.

CEAUSESCU RETURNS TO BUCHAREST FROM BULGARIAN VISIT

AU141933 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 14 Feb 80 AU

[Excerpts] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/2/1980--Nicolae Ceausescu, R.C.P. general secretary, Romania's president, and Elena Ceausescu returned to Bucharest on February 14 after paying a visit of friendship to the People's Republic of Bulgaria upon the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the C.C. of the B.C.P., president of the State Council Bulgaria.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were greeted at the Otopeni Airport by Prime Minister Ilie Verdet and other members of the party and state leadership.

LONDON EMBASSY RECEPTION MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF RELATIONS

AU142109 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 14 Feb 80 AU

[Text] The Romanian Embassy in London gave a reception on the 100th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Romania and Great Britain. The reception was attended by Lord Carrington, secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs; Peter Walker and Cecil Parkinson, ministers of state and members of the Cabinet; the Communist Party spokesman for foreign affairs; leaders of political parties, parliamentarians, businessmen and journalists.

On this occasion, Lord Carrington and Pretor Popa, Romania's ambassador to London, made speeches that pointed out the relations of comprehensive cooperation between Romania and Great Britain and the joint desire to continue to develop these relations.

BOLIVIAN PRESIDENT GUEILER RECEIVES AMBASSADOR FOR TALKS

AUI42106 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 14 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler Tejada received Nicolae Ghenea, Romania's ambassador to La Paz. On this occasion the Romanian ambassador extended friendly greetings and best wishes for the Bolivian people's prosperity on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu and expressed our country's desire to intensify relations of cooperation between Romania and Bolivia and the cooperation between the two countries in international bodies and within the Group of 77.

Warmly thanking the ambassador for the message, the Bolivian head of state asked the ambassador to extend warm greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and wishes for new successes to the Romanian people. During the talk the two sides pointed to existing opportunities for expanding relations between the two countries.

AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO RECEIVED BY PRESIDENT LOPEZ PORTILLO

AUI32121 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 13 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Mexico City, (AGERPRES) 13/2/1980--Jose Lopez Portillo, president of the United Mexican States, received Dumitru C. Mihail, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Mexico. A talk took place related to the continuous development of the Romanian-Mexican friendly relations on multiple planes, with emphasis on the importance of President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit in Mexico and the usefulness of continuing the summit dialogue.

BRIEFS

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP MEETING--Comrade Mihai Dalea, chairman of the general council of the Romanian Association for Ties of Friendship With the Soviet Union (ARLUS) on 11 February received the delegation of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Society [SRFS] led by V.G. Radskin, first secretary of the Domodedovo Town Party Committee, which visited our country on the occasion of the 32d anniversary of the first treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between Romania and the Soviet Union. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Feb 80 p 6 AU]

IRANIAN EMBASSY PARTY--On the occasion of the first anniversary of the Islamic revolution in Iran, Purang Baharlu, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Romania, gave a cocktail party on Monday 11 February. The party was attended by Ion Avram, minister of machine-building industry; Alexandru Margearitescu, minister-secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs, representatives of the leadership of other ministries and central institutions, and other officials. Also present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Bucharest and other members of the diplomatic corps. Purang Baharlu, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Romania delivered a speech on Romanian television on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Islamic revolution in his country. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Feb 80 p 6 AU]

TITO'S CONDITION IMPROVES; STABILIZING MEASURES TAKEN

LD151122 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1113 GMT 15 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--A certain improvement in the general state of health of the president of the republic, Josip Broz Tito, which took place in the morning hours [as received] of 14 February, continues to be maintained. Intensive medical measures are being taken with the aim of maintaining and stabilizing this trend.

[Signed] The Doctors Council

DJURANOVIC RETURNS FROM GDR, GREETED BY CACIC

LD141819 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1756 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, tonight returned from his official friendly visit to the GDR. The other officials who took part in the talks between the Yugoslav and GDR government delegations also returned with Federal Executive Council President Djuranovic. At Surcin Airport the president of the Federal Executive Council was met and welcomed by Ivica Cacic, general secretary of the Federal Executive Council.

FOREIGN MINISTER VRHOVEC POSTPONES VISIT TO INDIA

BK140928 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 14 Feb 80 BK

[Text] The Yugoslav foreign minister, Mr Josip Vrhovec, has postponed his 3-day visit to India beginning tomorrow. President Tito's worsening health is said to be the reason for the postponement.

POPIT, LCY DELEGATION RETURN FROM PZPR CONGRESS

LD141912 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1732 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The LCY delegation attending the Eighth PZPR Congress led by Franc Popit, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee, returned to Belgrade from Warsaw tonight. On his return to Belgrade, Franc Popit said that the delegation had followed the work of the congress and had been acquainted with the successes which the communists and working people of friendly Poland had achieved in the socialist construction of their country. In the report submitted by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and in the discussions, Popit said, the tasks of the further building of socialism in Poland were also dealt with in detail.

Popit recalled that the LCY delegation visited Czestochowa, a town with a rich revolutionary tradition, and held a meeting of Yugoslav-Polish friendship in the great ironworks of this town. At the meeting the delegation conveyed to the working people of Poland friendly greetings from the LCY and the working people of our country and best wishes for new successes.

I would particularly like to stress, Popit said, that the LCY delegation was received by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. In a long, friendly and cordial conversation, Popit said, Gierek expressed an interest in President Tito's health and sent him warm greetings. Franc Popit went on to say that in the conversation mutual satisfaction was expressed with the successful development of Yugoslav-Polish relations and cooperation. Readiness was expressed for the continued comprehensive development of relations and cooperation between the two countries and nations.

According to Popit, the LCY delegation had opportunities to meet with other party-state leaders in Poland and to exchange views on a wide range of questions of mutual interest.

In the attention with which the delegation was surrounded during their visit to Poland, Franc Popit said, we see yet another expression of friendship between our peoples, countries and parties.

The delegation was welcomed at Belgrade airport by Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Also present was Cezar Ikanowicz, charge d'affaires of the Polish Embassy in Belgrade.

ARMY CONVINCED OF SUCCESS AGAINST 'ANY AGGRESSOR'

LD142143 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1625 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Feb. 14 (TANJUG)--"High Morale and Firm Unity" is the title of today's article in NARODNA ARMIJA, the Yugoslav Army weekly, which notes that these and characteristics of the state of the Yugoslav Armed Forces.

In the article written after an interview with members of the Yugoslav Army's Chief Inspection of National Defence, NARODNA ARMIJA concludes that every member of the Yugoslav Army is convinced that defence of the country against any aggressor would be successful. Morale, the weekly concludes, is higher than all other "hills" of combat preparedness.

The conviction in success of the country's defence, which reigns in the Yugoslav Armed Forces, the weekly writes, "is based on the fact that the Yugoslav Army has always successfully overcome difficulties either in struggle against outside pressures or against opponents of Yugoslavia's development".

The Yugoslav Army weekly notes the "high level of coordination and cooperation between all components in all-people's resistance" which has been achieved in implementing the all-people's defence concept, on which the Yugoslav military doctrine is based. This, along with the fact that the Yugoslav Army is not preparing for the conquest of anyone's territory, permanently reinforces the conviction in the capability of our nations and nationalities to withstand any aggressor, and thereby also their moral-political unity", the paper writes.

The Yugoslav Army derives its moral strength from its close links with the people, which are the same as those which existed during the people's liberation war, writes NARODNA ARMIJA. The paper illustrates this by describing how an army outfit, after the recent exercises, was welcomed on entering a village by the inhabitants who offered the soldiers warm tea and had a ready plan for their assignment to different houses--although the army had not previously had such a plan.

BELGRADE ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS DISCUSS DEFENSE, FOOD SUPPLIES

LD142358 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1645 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--At the proposal of the working people and citizens of Belgrade, the delegates of the Chamber of Municipalities of the Belgrade Assembly adopted at their session today a decision on monuments in Belgrade commemorating the life, work and creative achievement of the great revolutionary and humanist Edvard Kardelj.

At separate sessions held by all three chambers, delegates discussed the annual report on the state of the preparations for national defense for Belgrade and adopted assessments and conclusions on the state of and further preparations for its defense and protection.

It was assessed that during preparations for national defense, new, significant results had been achieved over the past year with regard to the further development, perfecting and strengthening of the level of defense organization in the city. The chambers noted the high degree of moral-political and general combat readiness and preparedness of workers and citizens, territorial defense and civil protection units and headquarters, and organizations of associated labor and other self-managing organizations and communities. The conclusions reached point to the need for further efforts to be made in the realization of tasks concerning the preparation of structures for defense and protection, for functioning in the case of the immediate threat of war, or, during war, implementing the established plans and programs. Delegates also considered the report entitled "The Level of Equipping the Population With the Means of Personal and Collective Protection." The appropriate conclusions were adopted with the aim of equipping citizens and workers with such means in a more speedy and organized manner.

The means for supplying the town with agricultural food produce has been considerably improved, but there have been difficulties in insuring fuel supplies it was noted at today's sessions. The social agreement on supplying Belgrade with agricultural food produce has been signed by all the basic suppliers, while organizations of associated labor throughout the country which also supply the capital are about to sign this agreement or will sign self-managing agreements with organizations which have already signed it.

ADMIRAL MAMULA GREETES DEFENSE TRAINING CENTER

LD141318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 14 Feb 80 ID

[Text] Belgrade--To mark the day of the Nuclear-Biological-Chemical Defense Training Center, Admiral Branko Mamula, chief of general staff of the Yugoslav People's Army (YPA), has sent the following telegram to the men, cadets, officers and civilians of the center:

"In congratulating you on your holiday, the day of the Nuclear-Biological-Chemical Defense Training Center, I wish that this year you may attain even greater successes in strengthening combat readiness, improving military-professional training and moral and political unity, that you may extend and acquire new scientific and technical knowledge and thereby make an even greater contribution to training cadres to fulfill the needs of the nuclear-biological-chemical defense branch and of our armed forces.

"Over the years you have exerted significant efforts and achieved notable results in strengthening combat readiness, particularly in the sphere of development of the scientific and material base, and in improving the teaching process, training officers successfully to carry out combat actions even in the most difficult conditions. We expect that you will attain in the forthcoming period, too, even better results and thereby will make a further contribution to strengthening the combat might of our armed forces and of our self-managing socialist community, which, indeed, expects this of you. The results so far achieved, and the attained level of development of the Nuclear-Biological-Chemical Defense Training Center create favorable conditions for efforts to be continued in a more decisive way, particularly this year, toward realizing the goals and tasks placed before us by the LCY and our supreme commander Comrade Tito. In this we wish you much success."

CARTER REMARKS ON SOVIET ACTIONS, YUGOSLAVIA REPORTED

LD141914 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1800 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Washington, Feb. 14 (TANJUG)--U.S. President Carter has again called on the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan and has noted that the United States endeavour to accomplish this by peaceful means. At a press conference cast [as received] by all U.S. TV networks, President Carter strongly emphasized that a peaceful way must be found to convince the Soviet Union that it cannot carry out an invasion of an independent country without bearing consequences. Carter also cautioned the Soviet Union that an action similar to the intervention in Afghanistan would lead to the gravest of consequences.

Justifying the U.S. administration's actions towards the Soviet Union because of the intervention in Afghanistan, President Carter expressed interest in the establishment of a neutral regime in Afghanistan, a regime which would be endorsed as such.

Asked about Yugoslavia, President Carter recalled President Tito's 1978 visit to Washington and Yugoslavia's non-aligned position and said, among other things, that he considers Yugoslavia a strong, fiercely independent, courageous and well equipped nation that can defend itself.

The U.S. State Department yesterday refuted the Washington POST report that Yugoslavia has allegedly sought of the United States security guarantees. The State Department spokesman termed the Washington POST report as absolutely incorrect.

President Carter devoted most of the press conference to criticizing Senator Kennedy, his opponent in the Democratic Party nomination race for presidential candidate. Carter spoke also about the U.S. military budget for next year which will be 5 percent higher than this year's.

To the numerous question asked about the release of the 50 U.S. hostages held in Tehran, President Carter only replied that there have been "positive signs".

FEC'S DRAGAN ASSESSES ECONOMIC TALKS IN IRAQ

AU121400 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Feb 80 p 6 AU

[Text] Baghdad--Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] and president of the Yugoslav part of the mixed committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the Republic of Iraq, ended a brief working visit to Baghdad yesterday and left for Belgrade. He was seen off by Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister, and Zivko Mucalov, SFRY ambassador to Iraq.

Prior to his departure Zvone Dragan made a statement to a TANJUG correspondent in which he assessed the visit as very successful and useful for both sides. He pointed to the need for frequent meetings and contacts between representatives of the two countries in view of Iraq's importance as one of Yugoslavia's greatest foreign trade partners and oil suppliers, and as a country in which our work organizations are working on the largest investment projects abroad.

Referring to the talks which we held with high officials of the Iraqi Government, Dragan said that the talks served to evaluate the realization of the results achieved and the agreements reached at the last session of the mixed committee in Belgrade last November. Within this framework commodity trends in both directions, possibilities for increasing Yugoslav exports and the need to increase imports other than oil from Iraq, which are not satisfactory now, were primarily discussed.

[paragraph continues]

Certain unsolved questions that are appearing during the construction of investment projects were also discussed and possibilities for taking over new projects which work organizations from Yugoslavia would complete in Iraq and for which the Iraqi side shows great interest were examined. It was assessed that actual possibilities exist for these projects since the needs and the dynamics of development of this friendly nonaligned country are in full swing. To achieve all this, Zvone Dragan says, it is necessary to further promote our organization for activity in the Iraqi market.

The vice president of the Federal Executive Council recalled that in 1979 the Yugoslav commodity exports to Iraq increased nearly 50 percent, that the volume of the completed investment projects last year alone reached the value of \$1.6 billion and that talks on new business transactions are being held.

During the visit views were exchanged on the international situation. Within this framework the importance of strengthening nonaligned movement was pointed out. Both sides expressed a high level of agreement on these questions, Dragan noted with satisfaction.

"I would particularly like to stress that all those participating in the talks showed great interest in President Tito's recovery and expressed satisfaction in the fact that the president feels increasingly better and that he had already begun to perform a part of his regular duties. We bring the wishes of our Iraqi friends for a speedy recovery of President Tito, whose activity in the complicated international situation is badly needed, as was stressed at all meetings," Zvone Dragan concluded.

ASSEMBLY COMMISSIONS DISCUSS FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS

LD141520 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1320 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A debate has begun in the SFRY Assembly at a joint session of the Commission for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries and the Commission for Association in the Economy [as received] on the results achieved so far in activity toward transferring the state directive from within the competence of the federation to associated labor in the sphere of economic relations with foreign countries. This very important and complex issue is on the Assembly agenda for the first time, so that today's debate is understood to be only the beginning of the exceptionally important task ahead.

The reports given by delegates, representatives of the Federal Executive Council, the Yugoslav Economic Chamber and of a number of republican interest communities demonstrate that up to now the expected results have not been achieved.

However, it was stressed that the problem does not lie in transferring the directive from the state to associated labor, but in creating relations such as will insure less administrative activity, and in preparing associated labor to take over the directive and realize it.

It was assessed that the process of self-management contracting and agreement making is developing slowly in the sphere of economic relations with foreign countries, and that associated labor is still essentially not involved in the trends of these relations, which is to a large degree the result of a disruption in the basic proportions in the country's economic policy.

Attention was also drawn to the problem of the balance of payments deficit and of the conduct of political subjects in the republics and provinces where exports and imports are concerned. There was, in particular, a discussion of self-management planning as the basis for the implementation of a unified economic policy. The fact is, as it was stated, that this matter too has been neglected to a considerable degree and must be speeded up in the forthcoming period.

SAWPFY CONFERENCE ADOPTS ECONOMIC STABILIZATION PROGRAM

LD142207 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0930 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The members of the Presidium of the SAWPFY Federal Conference today adopted a Socialist Alliance draft program of action on implementing an economic stabilization policy. Programs for SAWPFY economization and propaganda activity on implementation of the stabilization policy were also adopted as integral parts of the main document.

Dr Vasily Grivcev, chairman of the SAWPFY Federal Conference Section for Socioeconomic Relations in the Economy and development policy, gave an exposition of the program.

In drawing up the action we proceeded from the belief that the Socialist Alliance, in its efforts toward economic stabilization, cannot take the role of observer or carping critic, but must bear its share of the responsibility for successfully fulfilling tasks in a timely way.

Certain former practices no longer have any place in our present life. This is especially so for next year, and in the years to come, we will face many more difficult tasks and problems unless we manage by decisive social action to eliminate certain negative trends inherited from the previous period. These relate primarily to the high increase in inflation, trade and payment deficits and indebtedness abroad, the problem of employment and so forth. A condition of our carrying out this important social task is the mobilization of everyone everywhere, for the issue of economic stabilization cannot be resolved in a single year, nor by the measures taken by a single individual.

In the coming period the Socialist Alliance will advocate the timely and complete implementation of the systematic laws and other acts which are the prerequisite for implementation of the positions of the resolution.

The SAWPFY organizations must support and stimulate efforts for drawing up as soon as possible material balances of commodity production and services. This signifies a struggle for an accelerated increase in domestic production of commodities and services, for timely intervention on imports, for more rapid and more rational settlement of the problems of commodity and other reserves, and for utilizing them in such a way as to effect better supplies to the market. Monopolistic, speculative and other phenomena in this sphere would thereby be prevented.

More rapid increase of production and cheaper production in some is hindered by the monopoly which has existed there for decades, and also by the unjustified privileges accorded by federal organs to certain sectors. It is more favourable for these sectors, Grivcev stated, to maintain the existing privileges and monopoly, or to continue to call for greater tariff and other protection from federal organs, for even bigger currency quotas, greater export rewards and for administrative pricing regulations rather than to struggle for increased productivity, free prices as well as free imports, lower customs duties and so forth. Since these are major problems of an economic and political nature, the Socialist Alliance should request the Federal Executive Council to begin as soon as possible to resolve them in a more comprehensive fashion. We should protect our economy from foreign competition, but in a rational way.

We must not create parasites or deny the constitutional principle whereby labor is the basic factor for the acquisition and assimilation of income, Vasil Grivcev stressed.

Continuing his exposition, Vasily Grivcev placed special stress on the importance of realizing the program for social action for thrift.

Andrej Marinc, the first participant in the discussion, stressed that strengthening of self-management socioeconomic relations and the political system of socialist self-management, together with stabilization of economic trends, represents one of the most important guarantees for domestic security. Economic stabilization, Marinc said, is a prime political class task.

Discussing the implementation of tasks involved in economic stabilization, Andrej Marinc said that instances occur of insufficiently responsible conduct in regard to these tasks. There are also instances of people advocating conduct conducive to stabilization from others, but not from themselves, or practising it themselves.

Andrej Marinc informed the members of the Presidium about the work of the coordination group at federal level for monitoring the realization of the policy of economic stabilization. He stressed that cooperation among the most responsible persons involved in this matter has proved very beneficial.

Marin Cetinic spoke about the determination to implement in society all the measures we have agreed. In the most direct actions, above all at the base of society and at all levels, all subjective forces must demonstrate their clear orientation toward working and toward undertaking measures to be implemented as rapidly as possible. Political action against squandering and a consumption mentality is essential. Here we cannot allow those who work well to be treated in the same way as those who work poorly. It is very important for our political action, Cetinic said, that we know that the measures we have adopted as restrictive and administrative measures are not the ideal of our society, or the ultimate scope of what we want to attain. They are temporary and do not represent the ultimate goal in our society.

The members of the SAWFY Federal Conference Presidium today adopted a program of cooperation between the Socialist Alliance and liberation movements in 1980. The priority in aid this year is the liberation struggle of the Zimbabwe people, for understandable reasons.

The participants at the session were also briefed about the activities of the Yugoslav League for Peace, Independence and Equality of Peoples. The immediate grounds for this debate was the forth-coming assembly of the league, which is due to be held in the second half of February.

In connection with the realization of Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility, at the next session of the SAWFY Federal Conference members of the Presidium and officials of the Federal Conference are to be elected. At the same session it is planned to review topical issues of all-people's defense and social self-protection and the tasks of the SAWFY in this regard. The session will be held, it is envisaged, at the end of March or beginning of April, when the necessary preparations and consultations in the republican and provincial conference of the SAWFY are completed.

YPA TRADE UNION ORGANIZATION VIEWS 1980 TASKS

LD141334 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1150 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The sociopolitical activity of the membership and organizations of the trade unions in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] this year will focus on making the greatest possible contribution to realizing the tasks of combat readiness, moral and political cohesiveness and the tasks of all-people's defense and social self-protection. This was stressed at today's session of the Conference of the Trade Union organization in the YPA, at which a review was made of the program and plan of work of the conference for 1980.

In addition to these tasks, other tasks relating to contributing to economic stabilization will also be the focus of the activity of members of the trade union of civilians serving in the YPA. These concern a greater commitment to increasing labor productivity, to economies, to maintaining the technology and equipment handled by civilians and also to reducing sick leave and absenteeism. Attention was also drawn at the session to the tasks relating to ideopolitical training and practical training of the members.

SLOVENE PARTY OFFICIALS DISCUSS POSITION OF CHURCH IN SOCIETY

AU132207 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Feb 80 p 4 AU

[J. Pjevic report]

[Text] Ljubluana, February [as published]--At a seminar today, organized by two commissions of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia (for agitation and propaganda and for ideological and theoretical work in the League of Communists), by the press council attached to the SAWP Republican Conference and by the republican Commission for Relations with Religious Communities, an interesting discussion was conducted on religion and the position of religious communities in socialist self-managing society. The discussion, in which Franc Setinc, Milan Kucan, Dr Marko Kersevan, Bojan Skrk, Stane Kolman and others took part, broached and illuminated several topical questions in this field.

In a lengthy speech, Franc Setinc pointed out that good mutual relations between self-managing socialist society and religious communities, especially the Roman Catholic Church, have a positive influence on the stability of our society and the position of the church itself in society, while unsettled and poor relations could create an atmosphere of tension, primarily harmful to the Church itself, which by a politization of the religious interests could divert only a small number of believers from socialism and self-management, but which would, undoubtedly, also turn most religious people against the Church itself.

Setinc warned the few, so-called hawks in the Roman Catholic Church that with their activity they only cause damage to the Church itself and to the believers in particular. They disregard the fact that illusions about a multiparty system of the bourgeois type only strengthen dogmatic anti-self-managing aspirations, something that many people in the world, who until recently had been deceived by various speculations about Yugoslavia's future, have already grasped and convinced themselves in the stability and continuity of socialist, self-managing, nonaligned and independent Yugoslavia.

Some people in the Catholic Church in Slovenia are dissatisfied with the fact that the Church in many fields no longer has the primacy as in the past mostly due to a successful solution of the national question, the socioeconomic and social changes that led to a socialist self-management and to the strengthening of the role of worker and the workingman in associated labor and the society in general. There is no longer any question of the Slovene people's existence that could nurture Slovene clericalism. Also in the struggle for the rights of the Slovenes in the neighboring countries, the nationalists and clericals cannot offer their alternative. The Slovene language, too, has become the concern of the entire society and for this reason and in this connection the slogan that the communists allegedly neglect the Slovene language cannot find a fruitful ground because in all fields of the Slovene people's existence and its struggle for progress the progressive socialist forces led by the League of Communists have a clear program against which even the Church cannot and must not have an oppositional attitude unless it wants to be exposed to the dangers that a vast number of believers condemns it.

Thanks to this principled policy, which the Communist Party of Slovenia drafted as early as before the war, the Slovene people has joined the ranks to the recognized peoples of this world. Many priests also admit that in our system they have the best conditions for their work, better conditions than in the West or the East. Recently these priests have declared their interest in Yugoslavia remaining unchanged and continuing to develop along the directions laid down because this is in the interest of religion and the church.

This certainly is a blow for all those "hawks" in the Roman Catholic Church who have chosen this period of great tests, which are also fateful for our community's future, for attacks on our system with which they willy-nilly provided scope for those who want a different Yugoslavia.

If the aim of all these not very numerous individuals is, Setinc warned, to worsen relations and to behave in a petty political manner, then they are digging their own grave. They cause damage primarily to the Church organization and to believers. When these individuals oppose priests' cooperation in the coordination committees attached to the SAWP, they impute to us all kinds of things, such as that we have allegedly formed these coordination committees as some kind of Trojan horses in which we would include priests in order to destroy the Church and its unity. In fact, these coordination committees are an element of a democratization of relations. We want and we must include the Catholic thinking people, among them also the intelligentsia and not only the priests, in the Socialist Alliance so that they would together with communists and other atheists deliberate about questions pertaining to mutual relations. That should not be left to representatives of the State of the Church alone, or primarily to them, but rather believers and nonreligious people must discuss these problems on an equal footing.

Is not that, Setinc emphasized, the evidence of a democratization of our relations? We want to develop sections in the SAWP in which not only Marxists, but also other people who are in favor of socialism, but who according to their philosophy of life are not always oriented in the same direction as communists, will work. We want to create within the SAWP conditions for a Marxist dialog, for a true pluralism of ideas and views in the line with the struggle for socialism. For this reason we do not allow the imputation that we allegedly want to break up the Church with the coordination committees. Let a differentiation take place within the Church, but not to provoke a split in the Church, but rather a differentiation whose common denominator is the struggle against clericalism, which is equally dangerous for the development of our society and for the Church and believers.

MACEDONIAN ISLAMIC COMMUNITY TO PARTICIPATE IN SAWP ACTIONS

AU141522 Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 9 Feb 80 p 14 AU

[F.T. and V.C. article: "Religion and Religious Beliefs: First the Vital Questions and Then the Religious Feelings"]

[Summary] "Recently very fruitful and substantive discussions have been held in the Macedonian Republican SAWP Conference and the Macedonian Islamic religious community" about the participation of the latter in the current and future actions initiated and conducted by the Socialist Alliance. In this connection Zore Gruevski, president of the coordination committee for social organizations and citizens' associations of the Macedonian Republican SAWP Conference and president of the commission for religious affairs of the Skopje City Assembly, says that "a complete agreement with and support for the actions conducted by the Socialist Alliance have been expressed during several talks with representatives of the association of Islamic religious officials and especially in the latest talks held in the Islamic religious community." It was agreed in the talks that "the vital questions of the people must be solved first and that only then can religious feelings be satisfied."

During the aforementioned talks Hadzi Bedri Hamid, head of the Association of Islamic Religious Officials, "gave assurances that the association would not only support the SAWP actions but would also become actively engaged in organizing the participation of all believers of the community in carrying out the actions. Those efforts will especially find their expression in the organization and conduct of the action 'All in Defense and Protection.' It was also emphasized that Islam is no obstacle. On the contrary, in its theory and practice Islam proceeds from the belief that the defense of fatherland is the most important duty of man."

In the discussions on the 8-year school education for all children and on religious education for children of members of the Islamic religious community it was noted that "certain negative phenomena and tendencies have appeared among certain religious officials and parents who oppose the policy followed by the Association of Islamic Religious Officials and the Islamic religious community. The opening of private schools has become more and more frequent and that fact causes a special problem. It has become a rather frequent occurrence that religious officials or some other persons have organized religious education classes in their own homes or at some other places and charge high fees for that education. For that reason it was emphasized during the talks that the struggle against such religious fanatics, whose activity has nothing in common with the policy of the association and the community, should be continued in the future." The need to reduce the number of pilgrims to Mecca was also stressed during the talks. It was pointed out that it would facilitate effective preventive medical measures for the pilgrims and also result in foreign exchange savings. During the talks certain attention was devoted to school education and training of Islamic religious officials. As Macedonia has no school for the students training for the profession of Islamic religious officials, a number of Macedonian students for this profession are now attending schools outside the republic, including 50 of them in Pristina, 20 in Sarajevo and 180 in various Arab countries, including Egypt, Syria and Saudi Arabia. Preparations are now in progress to open an appropriate Islamic school in Skopje.

DOLANC DISCUSSES KARDELJ'S MEMOIRS ON INDEPENDENCE STRUGGLE

AU141746 [Editorial Report AU] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 12 February on page 11, which is devoted to culture, carries an 1,800-word TANJUG report on the remarks made by Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in an undated Ljubljana television documentary devoted to Yugoslavia's struggle to achieve its recognition in the 1944-1957 period. Dolanc speaks about Edvard Kardelj's work in that period and about Kardelj's memoirs entitled "The Struggle for the Recognition and Independence of New Yugoslavia 1944-1957," as well as about some of Kardelj's unpublished works on the theory of socialism and self-management and on other topics, such as the socioeconomic and self-managing political system, international relations and the non-aligned movement.

After speaking about Kardelj's work on his memoirs beginning in 1975, and continuing throughout his serious illness, to his death last year, Dolanc says that Kardelj's memoirs were "valuable historic documents and testimony of an historic period of an exceptionally difficult struggle of the new Yugoslavia in which battle after battle had to be won in all fields to ensure Yugoslavia's proper place in the world resulting from World War II and to win the victory for Yugoslavia's full independence, to preserve its freedom, the unity of its peoples and nationalities, its territorial integrity and other achievements of the national liberation struggle and socialist revolution. The Yugoslav socialist revolution was popular, democratic and self-managing. "Without such a revolution--Kardelj pointed this out and stressed it on several occasions--the forms of self-managing democratic relations that were developed in Yugoslavia's postwar development could not have originated. Not only that. Had Yugoslavia not been as it was, Stalin would not have attacked it. Had Yugoslavia not been popular and self-managing, had Yugoslavia not been united and rallied around the party and Tito, it would have not been victorious and withstood Stalin's attack," Dolanc says.